

EC Future Hangs in Balance As 10 Prepare Crucial Summit

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leaders of the European Community gather for one of the most crucial summits in the EC's 26-year history Monday, with officials giving the meeting only a 50-50 chance of success.

The summit in Brussels, follows failure at the 10 leaders' last conference in Athens in December when they were unable to reconcile their lingering dispute on how the EC spends its money.

Since the Athens meeting, President François Mitterrand of France, which took over the rotating EC presidency in January for the first six months of 1984, has adopted what has been described as a "confessional" approach to preparing the Brussels summit.

He has met separately with each of the other nine leaders, seeking ways to repair the failure of the Athens summit.

Officials in EC capitals said that, while some progress has been made recently on EC farm reform, notably to limit the community's soaring milk production, the success or failure of the summit will depend heavily on Mr. Mitterrand's skills.

A spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand said that the heads of government would conduct last-minute efforts over the weekend to reach agreement on the controversial, unresolved budgetary issues on which the very future of the community appears to hang.

"Everything is still possible — a good agreement, or no agreement at all," said a senior French official. A West German diplomat added:

Jaruzelski Says He Seeks Good Church Relations

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Friday reaffirmed his regime's interest in maintaining good relations with the country's Roman Catholic Church.

In remarks aimed apparently at defusing the clash over the display of crucifixes in state-run schools, the general said strains in church-state relations were manipulated and exaggerated by Western centers and by activists who "try to turn temples into rally or show halls" with the support of those who have confused the pulpit with the Radio Free Europe microphone.

"Neither the church nor the state needs a conflict," General Jaruzelski said in an opening address to a three-day national conference of the Communist Party in Warsaw. "It would only suit Poland's enemies, and would bring our country irreparable losses."

(Meanwhile, nine Polish parishioners on a hunger strike to secure the reinstatement of their outspokenly anti-Communist priest ended their protest Friday, Reuters reported.)

The hunger strikers announced their decision after mass at St. Joseph's church in the Warsaw industrial suburb of Ursus, from which the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak was transferred last month on the order of the Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. The cardinal Thursday rejected demands for the return of Father Nowak, a militant supporter of the outlawed Solidarnosc labor movement.)

Police in U.K. Reinforced as Strike Grows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — A special force of 3,000 police officers from several countries arrived in Britain's coalfields Friday, as hundreds of pickets traveled to the English Midlands in an attempt to spread the nation's increasingly bitter coal strike in defiance of a court injunction.

The police were sent in after a picket suffered fatal injuries during clashes involving strikers, nonstrikers and police.

In a continued drive to shut the state-run industry because of plans to close unprofitable mines, strikers from Yorkshire pulled out of Nottinghamshire, where the death occurred, and moved on Friday to picket coalfields in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire.

The National Coal Board, which runs the industry, said that more than 90 percent of its 174 mines were not producing Friday, the fifth day of the walkout, either because of strikes or picket lines preventing miners from going to work. Only 11 of the pits not being struck were fully open, the board said.

Miners in Lancashire, the Mid-

ed: "There were still too many uncertainties ... to assess what Mitterrand is going to do, and he is a key factor in the equation."

But, as a senior EC Commission official in Brussels said, "What is absolutely crucial to the outcome of a summit is not preparations, which are continuing, but what happens when those 10 leaders sit down at the table together."

The agenda, officials said, will focus on these five issues:

- Britain's budget contribution.
- Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.
- Financing future EC expenditure.
- Expanding community membership to Spain and Portugal.
- Establishing new EC policies, particularly in the field of high technology.

"They will be working throughout the weekend, or as long as necessary, to have the agreements ready for the leaders on Monday," an EC Commission official said. But, he added, "Britain's contribution is another matter."

The unknown factor of the Brussels summit is how Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will play her cards. "She will be tough; she wants her money," a senior diplomat said. An EC summit in Stuttgart last June provided for a rebate on Britain's contribution to the 1983 budget.

[France submitted proposals on Friday, providing for a long-lasting mechanism for calculating EC budget contributions which would take into account a state's relative wealth, a key British demand, diplomats in Brussels told Reuters.]

[Under the French proposals, any budget adjustment would be

made in a country's annual contribution at the start and not paid as a rebate as at present, another key British demand, they said.]

To resolve the agricultural issues, EC farm ministers began the last in a series of meetings Friday aimed at presenting the outline of agreements on limiting EC milk production and phasing out monetary compensatory amounts. MCAs are a controversial system of taxes and subsidies designed to even out the effects of currency fluctuations on agricultural commodity prices.

Farm ministers were also expected to put the finishing touches on a proposal drawn up by foreign ministers that would stabilize duty-free imports of corn-gluten feed from the United States at current levels.

"They will be working throughout the weekend, or as long as necessary, to have the agreements ready for the leaders on Monday," an EC Commission official said. But, he added, "Britain's contribution is another matter."

The unknown factor of the Brussels summit is how Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will play her cards. "She will be tough; she wants her money," a senior diplomat said. An EC summit in Stuttgart last June provided for a rebate on Britain's contribution to the 1983 budget.

The payment has been blocked by the European Parliament's budget committee on the grounds that EC budgetary reforms were a pre-requisite to settling other issues.

Earlier this week, using similar arguments, France and Italy said that the payment hinged on resolving key budgetary issues.



Wojciech Jaruzelski

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski's approach has been criticized by party hardliners and bureaucrats, who are uneasy about the influence of the Catholic clergy. The general has tried mollifying this wing by attacking on politically engaged priests and by a firm defense of the principle of separation of church and state.

The conflict over the crucifixes erupted March 7, when the principal of an agricultural school in the town of Garwolin set off a protest by students, parents and local clergy by taking crosses off classroom walls. His action drew a strong statement by Warsaw authorities of the separation principle and an order that all crucifixes in classrooms would have to be removed, although when and how was never specified.

The church in turn, stood by the right of people to hang religious symbols where they want.

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

and state now appear inclined to let the crucifix issue fall again to local authorities to negotiate with their communities.

General Jaruzelski omitted any direct reference to the dispute, speaking only vaguely of "misunderstandings and frictions" that arise in church-state relations, "especially in the context of the principle of separation of church and state."

"Attempts are made to prey on that," the Polish leader said, "and sensation is continuously sniffed in by those centers abroad that wish for bad — in fact, possibly the worst — relations between state and church."

While acknowledging "an obvious contradiction between the materialist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs," General Jaruzelski said he expected an active church-state dialogue to continue.

"This is not a provisional, tactical formula, but our unchanging conviction," he declared. "We want good relations with the Roman Catholic Church."

Having thus clearly defined and defended their opposing principles, the leaderships of both the church

Soares Believes Soviet, Cuba Seek Angola Disengagement

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal has said here he believed the Soviet Union and Cuba had decided to pursue a course of "gradual disengagement" from Angola, which would permit the eventual departure of Cuban troops and a regional settlement in southern Africa.

On the last day of an official visit here, Mr. Soares, who has close contact with Angola and other former Portuguese colonies in Africa, said Thursday that the Angolan president, José Eduardo dos Santos, was flying to Havana on a mission apparently related to the future of the Cuban forces. Cuba's news agency announced that Mr. dos Santos would arrive Saturday.

Senior administration officials said that the United States had no definitive or direct word of Soviet or Cuban willingness to acquiesce in the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola but that "a lot of tea leaves" seemed to point in that direction.

The U.S. officials hope to learn more directly from Angolans leaders after Mr. dos Santos completes his mission to Havana, his first in four years. The officials said they expected another in a series of contacts between the United States

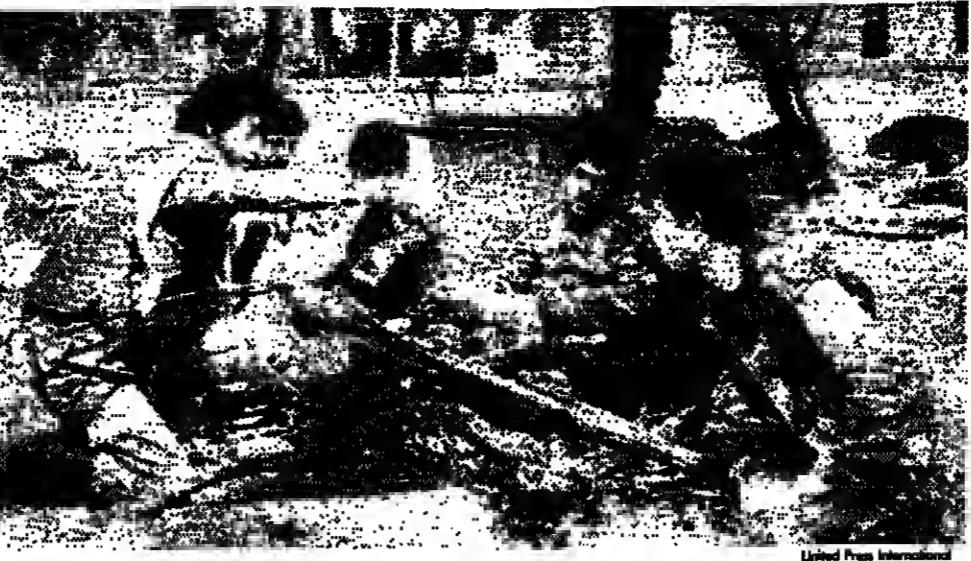
and Angola that have taken place for many months.

After talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials during his four-day visit, Mr. Soares said "a real change of great significance" was taking place in southern Africa.

One element is the nonaggression pact between South Africa and its eastern neighbor, Mozambique, which was signed Friday. Mr. Soares said this agreement "will unleash an important dynamic" for both those countries, improving South African relations with a black government on its border and providing Mozambique with "an opening toward the West."

Earlier this past week, a meeting among Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique made strides toward rehabilitating the Cabo Brava hydroelectric project on the Zambezi River, which could be important economically. Adding to this, Mr. Soares said, are "signs of profound change" within Angola and in Angola's relations with East and West.

Battlefield reverses of the Angolan government against the anti-Communist Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have forced both choices on the Russians and Cubans, according to Mr. Soares: "ei-



United Press International
Druze fighters in Beirut taking a break for tea as the cease-fire held on Friday.

Aide to Lebanese President Predicts Factions Will Find Unified Position

United Press International

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A united position at the Lebanese peace conference will emerge on Saturday, a Lebanese presidential spokesman said Friday. He predicted the conference would end on the weekend.

Michel Samaha, spokesman for Amin Gemayel, said the Lebanese president was working with representatives of the other eight Lebanese leaders to produce "a synthesis of all written papers and the discussion presented in the conference."

Negotiations, conducted by sides to the leaders, were to produce a joint paper by the opening of the full session Saturday morning, but Mr. Samaha said he thought it might be delayed a few hours.

"I hope they will be ready tomorrow morning, but my feeling is that we are going through a final phase of the peace process," Mr. Samaha said.

Interviewed on French television Friday morning, Mr. Gemayel predicted: "We will reach a solution that guarantees dignity and liberty for all Lebanese."

Israel Army Weighs Pullback To New Lebanese Front Line

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The Israeli military command is considering withdrawing to a new line in southern Lebanon between the Zahran and Litani rivers, Israel radio reported Friday.

The station's military correspondent said the new line would leave the towns of Nabatijah, Jezzine and Rashaya in Israeli hands as well as the southern flank of Jebel Barukh where the Israelis have early warning facilities. There was no official confirmation.

Israel's northernmost line to Lebanon is currently at the Awali River, roughly 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of the Israeli border on the Lebanese coast.

Israeli defense correspondents who toured the region this week reported that, in anticipation of an Israeli withdrawal, the southern Lebanese militias originally set up by the late Major Saad Haddad were being strengthened.

They said that, since the government of President Amin Gemayel abrogated the treaty with Israel providing for a regular Lebanese Army brigade to garrison the south early this month, the Israelis had decided to groom an independent force to maintain security in coordination with the Israeli Army.

He said he expected the conference to issue "a historical document which will be adopted by all and reflects the will of the different factions to end the war in Lebanon."

Mr. Samaha played down reports of cease-fire violations along the Green Line dividing Christian East Beirut from Moslem West Beirut. He called them normal until a buffer zone is established to separate the warring parties.

It was also reported from Beirut that a U.S. diplomat, William Buckley, was kidnapped Friday.

Mr. Samaha declined to comment on the kidnapping, saying only that the Americans had been in touch with the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and that "there are contacts now going on."

Although the Lausanne conference had included discussion of a national unity government on the agenda, Mr. Samaha said the actual formation of a cabinet would not take place until the leaders were back in Lebanon.

Despite the prospect of a delay in presenting a joint position to the leaders, Mr. Gemayel's spokesman said, "I think it [the conference]

will be finished over the weekend — maximum."

Contention Over Israel

Earlier, Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Lausanne:

A shouting match between the delegates over the question of relations with Israel that disrupted Thursday's meeting demonstrated the lack of consensus between the Lebanese factional leaders over the basic identity of their country.

It also indicated how easily the long-standing blood feud between the rival Christian warlords attending the conference can derail any reconciliation effort.

The Syrian vice president, Abdul Halim Khaddam, who is attending the conference as an observer, is reported to be quietly orchestrating the meeting.

A senior Saudi official at the talks said of the various factional leaders: "They will fail to reach agreement on a final accord." But they are predicted with certainty, "they will all come to the Syrians and Saudis and say 'Please draw up a statement we can all agree on.' Khaddam will do that and everyone will go home happy."



William Buckley

U.S. Diplomat Is Kidnapped

(Continued from Page 1)

White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the administration was "conferring with other governments" in an effort to find out who may have been responsible.

The abduction was reported as Christians and Moslems traded barrages of mortars and rocket-propelled grenades in Beirut, reportedly injuring two persons.

It was the most serious violation of a cease-fire that was called Tuesday night in Lebanon.

Mr. Buckley was the third American abducted in West Beirut since the Shiites and Druze took the area from the Lebanese Army on Feb. 6.

Frank Regier, a professor of electrical engineering at the American University of Beirut, was kidnapped on Feb. 10. Police said Mr. Regier, 50, was last seen being forced into a car near his house in West Beirut.

His wife, Mary, said Friday that she had received a telephone call several days ago from a man who told her Mr. Regier was still alive.

Jeremy Levin, 31, the bureau chief for Cable News Network, a U.S. television news organization, disappeared on March 7. Network staff members said they believed he was kidnapped.

No one has claimed responsibility for either kidnapping.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

3,000 Police Officers Sent to U.K. Coalfields

(Continued from Page 1)

lands, Northumberland and South Derbyshire, where more than 25,000 union members live, voted heavily against the strike on Friday. First reports said a majority of the Nottinghamshire field's 34,000 workers had also opposed the strike.

The coal board won permission Friday from the High Court in London to bring a contempt action against the Yorkshire section of the union for ignoring an earlier injunction against sending pickets to mines outside Yorkshire.

The contempt hearing was set for Monday and if the board wins, the Yorkshire union could have its assets of £3 million (about \$12 million) seized and be fined up to £125,000 for each breach of the injunction.

Secondary picketing has been made illegal under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Early reports from the coalfields

Friday said there were only minor scuffles on the picket lines, with two men arrested at Lea Hall in Staffordshire.

The dispute is over plans by the coal board to reduce annual production by 4 percent. The reduction would mean closing about 20 mines and eliminating an estimated 20,000 jobs.

The leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers left the decision to strike to the individual mines, and the violence grew out of attempts by Yorkshire miners to force mines to close in other regions where the miners had not decided.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said in Parliament Thursday that the government would ensure that "any miner who wished to work at any pit may do so."

He called the Yorkshire miners' "mob rule" that is being inflicted by miners upon fellow miners.

The strike call has seriously divided the union's 180,000 mem-

bers. Arthur Scargill, the leftist union president, has been rebuffed three times in just over two years in national ballots called to endorse strikes.

In other action, an inquest was ordered Friday into the death of David Jones, 24, the Yorkshire miner who collapsed and died early Thursday.

The union said Mr. Jones was hit with a brick thrown in a scuffle, but a government medical examiner said an autopsy showed that this explanation for his death was unlikely.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

China's President in Turkey

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — President Li Xianian of China arrived in Istanbul Friday after concluding three days of talks with Kemal Eren, his Turkish counterpart, in Ankara. Mr. Li, the titular head of state, is on a six-day visit to Turkey.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sudan Says Libya Directed Air Raid

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — President Gaafar Nimeiri accused Colonel Moamer Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, of masterminding an air strike Friday against Omdurman, a city on the outskirts of Khartoum, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency reported.

The Sudanese high command said three people were killed when a plane dropped five bombs on Omdurman, hitting the government radio station and damaging several cars. The high command said the armed forces has been placed on full alert to thwart any subsequent attack.

The report said Mr. Nimeiri made his charges after meeting with the Egyptian defense minister, Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, who described the raid as a very serious aggression and noted that Sudan and Egypt were partners in a joint defense pact.

Meese Attacks Opponents in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edwin Meese 3d, lasting out at senators who oppose his nomination as attorney general, Friday accused them in a letter of making "false and misleading statements" that were based on "election-year politics."

Mr. Meese submitted a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee Friday one day after its members decided to reopen its hearings on his nomination. He accused his detractors of "not only questioning my qualifications but impugning my character." He did not name anyone in the statement.

Committee Democrats demanded that Mr. Meese return for the new hearings, which are set for Tuesday, after President Ronald Reagan's top policy adviser told the panel he had "inadvertently failed" to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan on his financial disclosure forms. His main opponent on the panel, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, a Democrat of Ohio, said he should withdraw his name from consideration.

Meese's letter to the Senate was submitted to the committee on Friday.

300,000 Indian Dockers Start Strike

BOMBAY (AP) — More than 300,000 dock workers went on strike Friday, paralyzing India's 10 major ports and stranding about 150 ships.

The workers, demanding higher wages and improved benefits, walked off the job at midnight, rejecting a last-minute plea by the government to postpone the strike until next week to allow time to reach a settlement. "The strike is absolutely total, nationwide," said a spokesman for the All-India Port and Dock Workers Federation.

Ships carrying crude oil waited to be unloaded. All other ships were ordered to move midstream at all ports to avoid possible sabotage.

Government agencies and the navy were expected to be deployed to maintain essential services and help with the mechanized unloading of crude oil and wheat.

Gunman Wounded Near White House

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — A White House guard shot and wounded a man on the sidewalk outside the White House grounds after he drew a loaded sawed-off shotgun, a spokesman for the U.S. Park Police said.

The gunman, identified as David Allen Mahon, 25, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was taken to a hospital, where he was under police guard. A hospital spokesman said Mr. Mahon was in fair condition with a gunshot wound in the right forearm.

Howard Engel, Mr. Mahon's uncle, told a Washington newspaper that his nephew had reportedly talked about going to "see the president and straighten him out." (NYT, AP)

Spanish School Reform Approved

MADRID (UPI) — The Spanish parliament has approved sweeping educational changes that will reduce the influence of the Roman Catholic Church schools and increase the state's control over curriculum.

The Law of the Right of Education, which has sparked protest marches by parents and teachers supporting the current system, was one of the Socialist government's top legislative priorities. It was approved in the Congress of Deputies Thursday night by a vote of 196 to 96, with six abstentions.

Under the measure, private schools that receive direct state subsidies must have a curriculum approved by the government and will be run by a school council composed of teachers, parents and students. In addition, students who prefer not to be present in religious classes will have the option of skipping them. Of Spain's eight million schoolchildren, three million are in private schools, mostly church operated.

Former Minister Seeks Trudeau's Post

OTTAWA (AP) — John Turner, a former finance minister and an early favorite to succeed Pierre Elliott Trudeau as prime minister and Liberal Party leader, announced his candidacy for the party position on Friday. Mr. Turner, 54, has worked as a corporate lawyer in Toronto since he resigned from Mr. Trudeau's cabinet in 1975. The prime minister, who defeated Mr. Turner for the party leadership in 1968, announced on Feb. 29 that he will step down after his party chooses a new leader. The party convention has been called for June 14-17.

Other declared candidates are Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan, Employment Minister John Roberts and Economic Development Minister Donald Johnston. Energy Minister Jean Chretien is also expected to seek the party leadership. The winner will become prime minister and then must call an election by February.

For the Record

John Hoogland, a photographer for Newsweek magazine, was shot to death Friday during fighting between government troops and rebels in El Salvador, journalists with him reported. (AP)

The bodies of 30 crewmen found in the wreck of the Glomar Java Sea, an American drilling ship that sank in the South China Sea in October, arrived in Hong Kong Friday on board a Chinese freighter, officials said. (AP)

A majority of the Israeli electorate would support the opposition Labor Party over the ruling rightist Likud if a general election were held now, according to a poll Friday in the Ha'aretz newspaper. It gave Labor 46.8 percent of the votes compared to 25.8 percent for Likud. (Reuters)

Taiwan approved a balanced budget of \$35.8 billion Taiwanese dollars (about \$9 billion) Friday for the financial year beginning July 1, an announcement said. Military spending and foreign affairs, usually grouped together, took the largest share, or 39.4 percent. (Reuters)

Greenland will hold early elections June 6 following the collapse of the 11-month-old coalition, the parliament decided Friday. (Reuters)

Machinists for El Al, the Israeli airline, walked off the job at midnight in a dispute over contract concessions that the company is demanding. But the airline pledged service would not be affected by the strike of 225 employees. (AP)

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., 30, was sentenced Thursday in Rapid City, South Dakota, to two years probation on his guilty plea to a charge of carrying heroin, provided he continues treatment for drug addiction and does 1,500 hours of community service. (AP)

A career diplomat Harry E. Bergold, 53, was nominated by President Ronald Reagan Friday to replace Anthony Cecil Quinton as ambassador to Nicaragua. Mr. Bergold has served in several Latin American posts and was ambassador to Hungary from 1980 to 1983. (UPI)

Directed Air Raid
A Day on the
Agenda Request
American History
The Right
Jobs in the
Health Care
and more!

Opponents in Senate
to Meet in
Meeting
Jobs in the
Health Care
and more!

Lockers Start Strike
100,000 Lockers
and more!
Jobs in the
Health Care
and more!

Near White House
Lockers
and more!
Jobs in the
Health Care
and more!

Form Approved
and more!
Jobs in the
Health Care
and more!

Trade
and more!

**

Hart Wins Alaska Caucuses As Campaign Turns Bitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Senator Gary Hart defeated Walter F. Mondale in Alaska's party caucuses as the campaign between the Democratic rivals grew increasingly acrimonious.

Mr. Hart collected 43 percent of the vote in Alaska's precinct caucuses to Mr. Mondale's 30 percent, with about 90 percent of the precincts reporting. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson finished third with about 10 percent of the vote, and 15 percent voted to remain uncommitted.

The caucuses were the first step in choosing 11 of the state's 14 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The campaign was beginning an important phase in which more than 500 delegates are to be chosen.

On Saturday, there are caucuses in Michigan (136 delegates), South Carolina (41), Mississippi (36), Arkansas (35) and among Latin American Democrats (3). In Kentucky, three of the state's 117 counties hold precinct caucuses to start the process of choosing the state's 53 delegates.

On Sunday, a primary in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico (48 delegates).

On Tuesday, a primary in Illinois (171 delegates) and caucuses in Minnesota (75).

Mr. Mondale, who has the support of national labor organizations, predicted victories in the major contests in Michigan and Illinois, both heavily unionized. His prospects are also considered excellent in Minnesota, which he represented in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Hart had virtually no organi-

zed support in Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina until recently, just as he had had little in Tuesday's Southern primary states, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

Mr. Hart won in Florida, but Mr. Mondale took Alabama and Georgia.

Organization, however, is considered crucial in caucus states because the process is more demanding than a primary, requiring voters to be at a certain place at a certain time and to back their chosen candidate publicly. (AP, UPI, LAT)

■ Attacks Become Personal

Bernard Weisraub of The New York Times reported from Chicago:

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart exchanged charges and personal attacks as they campaigned in Illinois and Michigan.

Mr. Hart, at an appearance in Springfield, Illinois, alleged that Mr. Mondale was personally running a negative campaign to draw attention to his age and his decision to change his name.

Mr. Hart is 47, although his congressional biography lists him as 46. When in college, he changed his name from Gary Warren Hart to Gary Hart.

In Washington, David Landau, Mr. Hart's deputy campaign manager, said that Mr. Mondale "has been waging a negative campaign against Gary," adding: "Mondale has attacked Gary as naive and inexperienced. We know they're prepared negative television ads against us."

Mr. Mondale denied the charges, asking reporters, "Have you ever heard me mention name or age? I think there's a lot of evidence that

my opponent is becoming unnerved." Mr. Mondale's press secretary said in Washington, "We do not have such ads. We do not intend to use such ads."

Later, Mr. Hart said he had received incorrect information from his Washington headquarters about the television ads. "It was a mistake and I apologize," he said.

In Detroit earlier, Mr. Mondale had taken the offensive. The former vice president said that when he was fighting for the Chrysler loan guarantees, "My opponent was saying, 'If companies like that can't save themselves, they should go bankrupt!'"

Mr. Mondale also has made for policy and what his campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, calls the issue of "stability in a crisis" the central themes of his campaign.

"Your choice is serious business," Mr. Mondale says repeatedly to voters at rallies, at fairs and on street corners. "It's not frivolous. We don't elect the president to be the nation's public relations director. He's not a seminar leader. He can't legislate with position papers or govern with slogans."

Mr. Johnson, the campaign chairman and other aides said that the attacks on Mr. Hart's "leadership abilities" are having an impact and that polls indicated that voters who made up their minds just before Tuesday's contests were for Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Hart has responded to Mr. Mondale's attacks by saying, "What is interesting to me about Vice President Mondale's campaign in the last couple of weeks is that he seems somehow threatened or frightened by new approaches here at home or around the world."

Mr. Hart said he regarded himself as a friend of Mr. Mondale and "the personal nature of the attacks" puzzled him. The remarks, said Mr. Hart, demonstrated "that he is frightened of the future."

Mr. Hart has responded to Mr. Mondale's attacks by saying, "What is interesting to me about Vice President Mondale's campaign in the last couple of weeks is that he seems somehow threatened or frightened by new approaches here at home or around the world."

Mr. Hart said he regarded himself as a friend of Mr. Mondale and "the personal nature of the attacks" puzzled him. The remarks, said Mr. Hart, demonstrated "that he is frightened of the future."

Race Violence Erupts After Miami Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

California Getting Fewer Insanity Pleas

Since California toughened its criminal law in June 1982, the number of accused criminals pleading insanity has dropped by 49 percent.

Defendants in California no longer can be found not guilty by arguing that a mental defect made them commit a crime even though they knew it was wrong, as they can in all federal courts and 25 states. Under the new California law, a defendant has to show not only that he did not know he was doing wrong but also that he did not know his behavior was criminal.

This decline has continued despite an eight-year effort by the AMA to sell itself to younger doctors more attuned to social concerns. Many of them perceive the AMA as an obstructionist organization concerned more with the physician's pocketbook than the patient's health.

Even the organization's political apparatus shows signs of uncertainty. In 1982, despite a record \$2.5 million in political contributions, the AMA lost a battle with Congress to keep the Federal Trade Commission from regulating medical advertising from the broader insanity standard.

Morton Kavaller, 40, a Washington cardiologist, said he regularly is bombarded with mailings from the AMA but has no intention of joining, nor has any of his four partners.

"I suppose it's my prejudice," he said. "I am not happy with what the AMA has represented in the past on social issues. There's just a certain cloud of suspicion. It's a very common view."

Notes on People

In a book to be published in May, Rosalynn Carter portrays herself as much more politically oriented than her husband, Jimmy Carter. "I would be out there campaigning right now if

Youths threw rocks, looted

stores and set fires as heavily armed

police cordoned off troubled areas

and used tear gas to quell Thursday night's incidents.

"Basically, we have calm," Howard Gary, the city manager, said Friday. "The city looks normal."

But many downtown merchants

said business was far below normal

Friday, and Dade County officials

said the absence rate reached 70

percent in some inner city schools.

The violence took place in the

65-block Overtown neighborhood,

where nothing broke out for two

days after Mr. Johnson was killed.

Meanwhile, U.S. government of

ficials said a separate federal civil

rights investigation against Mr. Alvarez would continue. The probe was suspended while the state pro

secuted its case.

The disturbances marked the

third outbreak of violence in black

sections of Miami since 1980, when

the acquittal of four white officers

in the death of a black man touched

off rioting in which 18 persons

died.

Mr. Alvarez was the fourth offi

cer in a year to face trial in Miami

in the slayings of blacks. Two were

acquitted of manslaughter, and an

other was convicted of manslaughter

and sentenced to five years in

prison. (AP, UPI)

■ A Symbol of Friction

Rick Atkinson of The Washington Post reported earlier:

When the jury announced its ver

dict, Mr. Alvarez, who had sat im

passively throughout the trial,

leaped into the air with a raised fist

and then threw his arms around one

of his attorneys.

The Alvarez case became a sym

bol of the friction between Miami's

blacks and Hispanics. Many blacks

also have been bitter because the

manslaughter trials of the past year

invariably have been heard by all

white juries.

"There's some angry people out

there on the streets who don't have

much faith in the system," said

William Perry, the Miami director

of Operation PUSH, or People

United to Serve Humanity. "The

community has gotten to the point

where it expects an all-white jury

when we have this kind of killing."

The shooting occurred when Mr.

Alvarez confronted Mr. Johnson, a

county courtier, at a video arcade.

The officer noticed a bulge in the

small of Mr. Johnson's back, covered

by his sweater, and said he

drew his revolver and shot Mr.

Johnson when the latter lunged for

his concealed weapon.

"Mr. Alvarez spun around in a

jerky, sudden movement," Roy

Black, the defense attorney, said in

closing arguments, echoing Mr.

Alvarez's testimony. "This is happen

ing in a heartbeat, in a second."

[Alvarez] sees [Johnson's] arm go

across the chest, and all he can

think is the man has a gun and he's

going to shoot," Mr. Black said.

"If you said yes to the 'white

glovers,' the 'black gloves'



Rosalynn Carter

Jimmy would run again," writes

Mrs. Carter, calling herself as

much more politically oriented

than her husband, Jimmy Carter.

"I would be out there campaign

ing right now if

Youths threw rocks, looted

stores and set fires as heavily ar

med police cordoned off troubl

ed areas and used tear gas to qu

ell Thursday night's incidents.

"Basically, we have calm," Howard

Gary, the city manager, said Friday.

"The city looks normal."

But many downtown mercha

nts said business was far below

normal Friday, and Dade County

officials said the absence rate reached

70 percent in some inner city schools.

The violence took place in the

65-block Overtown neighborh

ood, where nothing broke out for two

days after Mr. Johnson was

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Argentina's Debt Woes

The Latin American debts, and the management of them, are approaching another point of peril. Argentina has fallen several billion dollars behind in the interest payments on its foreign loans. While it apparently holds more than enough foreign currency to make these payments, it has not chosen to do so. If it does nothing further by month's end, some U.S. banks will have to begin classifying their loans as "nonperforming," to use the regulators' euphemism. That would make it difficult for those banks to continue to lend to Argentina.

The reasons for Argentina's failure to make even the minimum necessary payments are not entirely clear. Perhaps the Argentines are trying to pressure the banks for concessions on interest rates. But it seems more likely that the slippage in payments is only one aspect—and perhaps, in Buenos Aires, not the most urgent aspect—of the dire economic troubles of the government elected last fall.

That government is proceeding with notable courage to prosecute the crimes of the military junta that preceded it. At the same time, it is trying to deflect some of the economic demands of its political opposition, the nationalist and populist Peronist movement. With that in mind, the government, unwisely, has committed itself to keep real wages rising, that is, to keep wages rising faster than the

inflation rate. Unfortunately, the government has consistently underestimated the speed at which inflation is accelerating. In the month of February alone, prices rose 17 percent. The government is now being whipsawed: The Peronist unions want a price freeze and big wage increases, while business wants wage restraint and free prices.

In Buenos Aires, the first priority is to control inflation and encourage economic growth by methods that will not further aggravate the forces that divide the country. But Argentines need to take note that a cessation of foreign bank lending can only make matters worse. There is a growing inclination in Argentina and among other Latin borrowers to lash back at the foreign banks and at the International Monetary Fund with its counsel of austerity. Argentina's gesture last week of canceling a standby loan agreement with the IMF suggests a deteriorating atmosphere. It is true that American banks will be hurt if Argentina lets these debts slide further into arrears. But that would be only the beginning of the damage. As international credit was shut off to the Argentine economy, the effects would rapidly be visible in the commerce by which Argentina and many other countries, including the United States, make their living.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Crosses of Poland

Americans debating the constitutional alliance between church and state may not easily appreciate how intimately history has linked church, state and nation in Poland. But Poles who would govern that nation ought to know better than to underestimate the political power of the cross.

The current unrest in Poland centers on the removal of crucifixes from state schools. Also continuing is protest against last month's decision by church leaders to transfer a popular priest. And a key issue last year, of course, was the apparent effort of Pope John Paul II to restrain Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Poland's independence has for centuries been a tenuous thing, and its Roman Catholic Church is the most enduring symbol of national survival. Poles, 95 percent of whom are Catholic, have invested their priests and church hierarchy with a moral authority denied to governments, especially the present government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

But the Polish people are expressing more than an institutional faith, even more than

fealty to the Polish prelates of Warsaw and Rome. In times of crisis they turn directly to their national icon, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, and by their devotion to it, right up to the deposit of Mr. Walesa's Nobel Peace Prize medal, make it the only uncontested symbol of Polish ideals.

Thus, when Communist leaders order crucifixes removed from schoolrooms and send the police to enforce the order, a priest can plausibly declare that the authorities are "not Poles."

And when the church hierarchy accommodated to that government by transferring a pro-Solidarity priest, his parishioners staged protest masses and hunger strikes at his church.

Cardinal Glemp, returning from abroad, has had to place himself at the head of the fight for the crucifixes.

Poland's religion infused with nationalism and populism in ways not found elsewhere in Europe, has sustained the ideal of the nation for centuries. It would be foolhardy for General Jaruzelski and his Soviet mentors to prop that fervor toward even greater militancy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

At the Lausanne Conference

What exactly does Syria want? Does it seek to maintain Lebanon's political system, but in a slightly improved form? Or will it press for a radical reform of Lebanese institutions? Curiously, no one in either camp seems to have an answer to these questions, so doleful is Syrian policy. But it is generally agreed that this problem, for Damascus, is secondary compared to the role it plans for Lebanon in the regional and international strategy.

Having obtained the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese accord of last May, Syria intends to consolidate its victory, and its dominance in the land of the cedars. It then could offer itself as the principal interlocutor in any future East-West negotiations on a settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, indeed on the future of the Middle East. That explains Syria's desire to re-establish peace in Lebanon. The means of reaching that peace are only of secondary importance.

—Eric Rouleau in *Le Monde* (Paris).

From a Sprint to a Marathon

Has Gary Hart lost his magic momentum? Is the gloss off the "new leadership" already? Those of us who watch from far away can afford a little more calm. It was always likely that Mr. Mondale's organization and experience would slow the Hart advance. The man from Colorado, after all, had barely touched base in Alabama. And it was taking much too dim a view of the good sense of the American electorate to suppose that new miracle ingredients would be swallowed without more questions and more argument. The slight slowing down is heartening. It provides, in fact, a necessary brief pause for reflection.

—The Guardian (London).

Gary Hart's sudden rise from relative obscurity is comparable to the meteoric rise of former President Jimmy Carter. But just how novel Mr. Hart's theme actually is remains to

be seen. Sloganeering and image-building are much easier to accomplish than are positive action and goals. Promises of change and prophecies of a rosy future based on an indictment of the present and the past are easy to say but hard to realize.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

As former Vice President Walter Mondale aptly put it, what started off as a 100-meter dash has become a marathon. It looks almost certain that the battle for nomination will come right down to the convention in July.

—The Bangkok Post.

Bush Tests the Waters for '88

Vice President George Bush has traveled in 53 countries, going to funerals and meeting obscure foreign leaders. But now that election year is here, it is a good bet that Mr. Bush will be seeing a lot more of the U.S. and letting his boss, President Reagan, go abroad.

As Mr. Reagan's chief surrogate, Vice President Bush is — although he won't acknowledge it — testing the waters for his own future. Having assuaged all but the radical "fringe elements out there in deep right field" within the Republican Party, Mr. Bush is poised to go for the presidency in 1988.

His assets are plentiful — loyalty to the man he ran hard against in the 1980 primaries, a vigorous and earnest campaign style, and an intellect born of his prep school and Ivy League upbringing.

It is the "elitist" tag, however, that hurt him in 1980 and distinguishes him from the Reagan style of populist politics. While Mr. Bush can be an exciting speaker when hewing to a party line, there is the nagging suspicion he does not particularly enjoy peeling off his pinstriped jacket and plunging into crowds. And when pressed on a point of policy or politics by reporters or audiences, he has a tendency to become impatient and combative.

—Ira R. Allen, United Press International.

FROM OUR MARCH 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft's Brief Message on Tariffs

WASHINGTON — Congress continued to approach the tariff [on March 16] like a man confronting a task he felt incapable of accomplishing. The tariff bill is promised for tomorrow [March 18]. President Taft's Message is favorably commented on because it was short, and was so drawn as to leave the details to Congress. No President ever communicated with Congress on such an important matter before in a Message of 337 words. A great burst of applause greeted the Message in both houses. Senators and Representatives looked at each other incredulously. They could not believe that such a short Message could be written by any man, accustomed as they have been to long tirades from President Roosevelt. There was commendation everywhere.

—1934: Germany Accepts Arms Limits

BERLIN — Accepting the limits on German rearmament set by the British and Italian memorandum six weeks ago, the German reply to France, which is now being considered by the French cabinet, makes further concessions "in the interests of European pacification and good understanding with France." The disarmament convention which Germany is willing to sign would be based on the following principles: 1) The signatory states shall undertake not to increase their armaments beyond their present level, both in effectiveness and equipment; 2) Germany shall be authorized to transform its professional Reichswehr army into an eighteen- or twenty-four-month service militia of 300,000 men, to be equipped immediately with "defensive weapons."

—1954: The Danger in Sudan

Having just returned from a fact-finding mission to Sudan, I saw your March 9 report about U.S. analysts being puzzled by the apparent halving of Cuba's force in Ethiopia. There is no puzzle: A part of the Cuban force is simply returning home after its tour of duty, and is being replaced by a similar number of fresh troops.

In fact, the Reagan administration

was afraid to attack the Syrians because this would have risked confrontation with the Soviet Union, as well as a military campaign on the ground, that would have been costly, politically damaging, difficult to contain, and hard to conclude even when the Syrians had been forced back into their own country. That was apparent.

Hence the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon was an act without seri-

A Surprise Nominee for the Democrats?

By David Broder

CHICAGO — It is cruel even to suggest the thought, when the surviving candidates in the Democratic presidential race are working themselves into exhaustion, trying to keep up with the demands of the caucus and primary calendar. But the notion keeps intruding that the winner of the nomination may be someone not now in the contest.

Such an idea defies logic. There has been no surprise nominee in either party since Adlai E. Stevenson won the Democratic nomination for the first time in 1952. He won as the favorite of President Harry Truman, who was retiring, even then a struggle.

The modern nominating system is designed to handicap a late-starting candidate and to reduce the likelihood of a brokered convention. At this point, the filing deadlines have passed for most of the primaries. The task of organizing and financing a belated campaign would appear to verge on the impossible, and the prospects of a "draft movement" look no better. Every bit of logic and historical evidence points to the inevitable conclusion that the name of the Democratic nominee will be either Walter F. Mondale or Gary Hart. And yet . . . and yet . . .

The longer this fascinating contest goes on, the clearer it becomes that Mr. Mondale and Senator Hart appeal to separate parts of the voting public and that neither has come close to capturing a broad coalition of support. Granted, the picture may change as they fight through a series of tests in the major industrial states, starting here in Illinois on Tuesday. But the evidence supports the feeling of many Democratic officials that the primaries will vote for Mr. Reagan in the fall.

Mr. Mondale has proved he is a wonderful candidate in a senior citizens center, a union hall,

or a public housing project. But put him in a shopping mall, an insurance office, or a technical high school and he will face nonbelievers.

That is something of an exaggeration, but not much. The post-primary exit polls have shown Mr. Mondale getting the bulk of his votes from the older, the less-educated, the poor or the near-poor. There is nothing wrong with their support, but they rarely comprise more than one-third of the Democratic primary electorate.

Mr. Hart has a different problem. He is a dynamite candidate for the young men and women of the baby-boom generation, now in their 30s, who are moving from protest and private pleasures into a sense of active citizenship. For them, Mr. Hart is a role model, the first politician in years with whom they can identify.

But the shape of his vote is distortedly distorted for a Democrat. He has won virtually no black votes. His appeal to the poor, the less-educated and the elderly has been spotty.

Normally, politicians would assume that the core Democrats now backing Mr. Mondale would move automatically to Mr. Hart if he won the Democratic nomination. But the attacks on Mr. Hart's consistency and credibility that started with the Mondale camp have been amplified on television recently, damaging Mr. Hart among the New Deal-generation Democrats.

A disturbingly large number of his supporters are people who say they prefer him to Mr. Mondale — but like Ronald Reagan even more. The fact that many of those voting for Mr. Hart in the primaries will vote for Mr. Reagan in the fall makes Democratic officials understandably ner-

vous. What we have seen from Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are fragments of a potential winning coalition lacking the shape and size that might provide a firm basis for a general-election majority. What is worse, from the Democrats' view, is that each one seems unable to attract the kind of voters the other gets.

Conventional logic suggests the Democrats will nominate whichever one turns out to command the larger fragment, then seek to supplement his appeal with a vice president who will provide ideological and geographical balance.

But this has been a year when conventional logic has not been worth much. So I have a bunch that at some point, when Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale have punched each other into exhaustion, someone else will ask, "Can't we find a candidate who will appeal to the whole range of potential Democratic voters?"

Someone will argue that Governor Mario Cuomo and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan put together broader coalitions in New York in 1982 than either Mr. Hart or Mr. Mondale has assembled. Someone else will point out that in Texas, Senator Lloyd Bentsen and Governor Mark White found a way to reach across the racial and class barriers as Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Moynihan did — and as Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart have not done.

I can imagine this point being raised at a conference of Democratic governors, or a caucus of congressional Democrats. And it is possible someone will point out that this year, unlike 1980, every delegate is free to vote his or her conscience on the convention floor.

When that time comes, we could see the most surprising chapter of this already surprising year.

The Washington Post.

Turkey's Mistreated Pacifists

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — On his way to prison in his native Turkey last November, a manacled Mahmut Dikerdem managed to dash off a note to his son: "I still don't know what I've been charged with."

Mr. Dikerdem, 68, who suffers from prostate cancer, had loyally served his country as a diplomat for 40 years, 20 as an ambassador. In 1977, under the urging of the Istanbul Bar Association, he organized and became the president of the Turkish Peace Association. Its goal was to stimulate public discussion of the country's military policies. It called for an end to Turkey's role in the arms race, the abolition of nuclear weapons, and a greater funding for social programs.

In its pacifist approach, the Turkish Peace Association was bonded philosophically to the Greens of West Germany, the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in England and U.S. organizations such as the War Resisters League and the American Friends Service Committee.

Four months ago, Mr. Dikerdem and 22 other association members were sentenced by a military court to prison sentences of up to eight years. No appeal has been allowed. The peace criminals included the presidents of both the Turkish medical and bar associations, two columnists for a respected newspaper, its members of parliament, the wife of the former mayor of Istanbul and several professors.

They were nonviolent middle-aged people who had nothing in common with the terrorists of the extreme left and right who turned Turkey into a chaotic war zone of ideologies from 1975 to 1980. All they had done was to voice the proposition that perhaps Turkey, whatever strategic plans the United States had for it, should rethink its military commitments.

They were charged with subversion, forming an illegal organization and advocating the Soviet line. The Turkish generals did elevate themselves at least slightly from the standard level of authoritarian brutality. They went through the motions of a trial before jailing the peace group.

The silencing of the Turkish peace movement coincided with the increased militarization of the nation by the United States. Last week, the House Foreign Affairs Committee gave initial approval to another enormous layout, \$716 million, in military aid. The largest economic investment in Turkey's history is now underway: a \$4.3 billion project to purchase and co-produce with General Dynamics 160 F-16 fighter jets.

The Reagan administration is on a military spending spree in Turkey. Simultaneously, it is reducing economic aid desperately needed for a country with an average per capita income of \$1,300. In 1980, economic aid was \$198 million and military aid \$208 million. For 1984, the economic aid dropped 30 percent to \$138 million while military aid soared by 24 percent to \$716 million. Instead of better farms or factories, the Turks are getting bigger bombs.

One of those at the Foreign Affairs Committee hearings last week was Mehmet Dikerdem, 34, a sociologist who lives in London and the son of the jailed peace association president. He was comforted by language in the aid legislation that calls for "respect for human rights."

But he knows the cold truth: The Reagan administration's drive to militarize Turkey makes the jailing of 23 peace activists a minor issue. Congress complies. No one has yet to suggest, much less insist, that military aid be halted until the treatment of the peace association is explained.

Like his father, who served Turkey professionally, Mehmet Dikerdem has a personal loyalty to his homeland. He speaks with the affection of a patriotic native son about Turkish art, music and literature. He cares too much about his country to go away docilely when a military court is allowed to defile justice.

"These astounding sentences on our peace leaders," he says, "serve only to damage our country's dignity and image abroad."

That image has been improving lately. Progress toward democratic rule has occurred. Martial law has been partly lifted, parliamentary elections were held in November and local elections are scheduled. But the press remains muzzled by a paranoid military. Columnists do not dare criticize the jailing of their brother communists in the peace association. The imprisonment of thousands of political prisoners is another forbidden subject for newspapers.

Turkey's new government is asking the world for a chance to prove its commitment to democracy. It is asking too much, as long as the peace association remains jailed. With Turkey being increasingly militarized, patriots like Mahmut Dikerdem should be given a platform to speak from, not a jail cell to rot in.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Danger in Sudan

Having just returned from a fact-finding mission to Sudan, I saw your March 9 report about U.S. analysts being puzzled by the apparent halving of Cuba's force in Ethiopia. There is no puzzle: A part of the Cuban force is simply returning home after its tour of duty, and is being replaced by a similar number of fresh troops.

In fact, the Reagan administration was afraid to attack the Syrians because this would have risked confrontation with the Soviet Union, as well as a military campaign on the ground, that would have been costly, politically damaging, difficult to contain, and hard to conclude even when the Syrians had been forced back into their own country. That was apparent.

Hence the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon was an act without seri-

ous effect. The marines were going nowhere. If their landing signaled anything about American resolve, it was of lack of resolve — that all of this was a bluff.

The marines were not even committed to support the Gemayel government against the Shiite and Druze militias that eventually took apart the American-trained and American-supported Lebanese Army. In this case, Washington prudently recognized that any success gained in the short term, in a conflict inside Lebanon, could not have been sustained in the long run. But then, why were the marines there?

There is simply no limit upon what military power can do. It is a means to an end. If the end is not serious and sustainable, the means are irrelevant. If the objective is beyond the competence of military power to achieve, then "sending the marines" or "showing the flag" is a sham. The sham weakens the United States because it dramatizes the country's inability to get what it wants.

Turkey's Mistreated Pacifists

By Colman Morris

WASHINGTON — The American Embassy here is next to the row of windows with little openings at the bottom where, on the average working day, more than 400 Filipinos apply for tourist visas for the United States.

The faces in the pictures are those of "professional applicants," skilled actors and actresses who are part of an illegal visa traffic that helps add thousands of Filipinos to the illegal alien population of the United States every year.

To many Filipinos, the shining goal of success is still to be found in the United States, or at the very least of life more compatible with their secret hopes and dreams," a Manila newspaper, *The Evening Post*, said in a recent editorial. Such views help to make the embassy's visa section among the busiest in the world and a target of fake visa mills masquerading as travel agencies.

The business of supplying documented passports, forged birth certificates and other documents needed

In Manila, Visa Fraud Thrives

The Young and Poor Buy Faked Papers for a Life in the U.S.

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

MANILA — A framed collection of small full-face photographs known as the rogues' gallery hangs on a wall in the consular section of the American Embassy here. It is next to the row of windows with little openings at the bottom where, on the average working day, more than 400 Filipinos apply for tourist visas.

Many of those who call on the syndicates services for tourist visas are in their 20s and feel they would face tough questioning at the embassy about their background and financial status. Most are poor, which is why they want to go to the United States. They might also include those who have been rejected for visas in the past.

Vernon D. McAninch, the U.S. consul general in Manila, estimates from immigration records that 10 to 20 percent of the Filipinos who go to the United States as visitors have no intention of returning to the Philippines. Such people are known here as TNT's, from the Tagalog phrase *tayo no tago*, meaning "hide and hide."

The main figure in the fraudulent visa racket, the "professional applicant," arrives at the visa window with a genuine-looking Philippine passport and personal documentation — birth certificate and

so on — that is in fact forged. He or she always appears to be middle-aged or older, "the type of person who we know is unlikely to become a TNT, because older people have a harder time adjusting to new conditions," Mr. McAninch said. After the tourist visa has been stamped in the passport, it is doctored with the photograph and biographical details of the person who will use it.

For his or her services, the professional applicant receives the equivalent of about \$14. He or she may work the same dodge again and again. "The chances of being recognized are virtually zero, since a visa officer may see 80 or more people a day," Mr. McAninch said. Besides, the professionals are clever at changing their appearance, be it

up to \$4,000 to the bogus travel agent, according to Ernesto M. Mareda, a former senator in the defunct Philippine Congress who returned recently from practicing law in New York, where he represented Filipino visa buyers caught by the U.S. authorities.

Many, he said, have sold all of his or her possessions, and probably gone into debt as well, to pay for the deal.

Manila newspapers have accused the embassy visa staff of racial discrimination, and three years ago the Philippine Parliament approved a resolution taking the embassy and the U.S. Immigration Service to task for what it termed offensive treatment of Filipinos.

Last year the embassy received 92,000 applications for tourist visas and granted 74,561, the largest



The New York Times

Mozambicans, Fleeing War and Drought, Create Dilemma for Zimbabwe

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

MUKOSA, Zimbabwe — They walk barefoot to get to this small border outpost, carrying a few possessions, while their goats and children trudge along behind.

Some walk for more than a week, passing villages whose inhabitants are too weak to join them, leaving their own dead by the roadside. They wade a flooded river, then navigate a narrow path through a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) strip of minefield to get here.

The refugees of Mozambique, fleeing starvation in their drought-stricken and politically troubled land, have poured across to Zimbabwe at this and other remote crossings along the eastern border in recent months. Aid workers and diplomats believe that more than 100,000 have now made the journey west.

Drought triggered their exodus.

but most of their problems are caused by men, not nature. Mozambican insurgents, waging a harsh bush war against the Marxist government, have cut off food supplies to their remote Lete province at a time when they cannot grow their own crops for lack of water.

Because of the virtual collapse of their country's economic system, there is nothing to buy in the shops, no way to sustain life.

Their problem once they arrive in Zimbabwe is political as well. This nation, too, is suffering drought and food shortages. Zimbabwean officials are caught in a dilemma: they would like to send the refugees home, and prevent more from arriving, but the border is porous and they do not know how to stem the tide.

For weeks, diplomats and aid workers contend, the government dealt with the problem by pretending it did not exist, ignoring pleas from local officials for directives

and increased food. But in recent days, the government has taken a series of seemingly contradictory steps, threatening to return the refugees to Mozambique while inviting international relief assistance.

Last week, Home Affairs Minister Simbi Mubako branded the refugees "illegal immigrants" and said they would be rounded up in camps and evicted to avoid overloading Zimbabwe's limited resources.

"Zimbabwe, like all developing countries, cannot improve the living standard of its citizens if foreigners can keep adding to the numbers without proper controls," Mr. Mubako said in Harare, the capital.

His statement had its biggest impact in the bush, among the refugees themselves. Faced with the threat of expulsion, they have resorted to a time-honored African response: They have become invisible, melting into the landscape, re-

lying on the local population, whose ethnic background and language they share, to hide and feed from complete.

"It is a new strategy of avoiding detection," said Kanyandu Kenyau, the district administrator. "Two weeks ago, when we tried to round them up, they simply disappeared."

Mr. Kenyau is an outspoken independent official whose viewpoint differs from those of his superiors in Harare. To talk of expulsion, he said, is foolish and unrealistic. "Even if you sent trains of food to Mozambique, the majority would not favor going back," he said. "Send them home and in two weeks they will be back."

But Mr. Kenyau has few options as his own people begin to starve. His Rushinga district, in the northeastern corner of Zimbabwe, is drought country, where the average rainfall is the nation's lowest. It was hardest hit by the seven-year

war for independence and, as occasional signs warning of undefined minefields attest, recovery is far from complete.

Government deliveries of drought-relief food have shrunk recently from 22 pounds (10 kilograms) a month per person of cornmeal, the local staple, last year to 7 pounds this year. Even that meager allotment has not arrived for more than a month due to transportation problems. And officials say there has been virtually no extra food to feed the refugees, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 in this district alone.

Those who are strong enough pass through Rushinga and continue west searching for work on the huge commercial farms northwest of Harare. Because they are willing to work for less than the minimum wage, they are said to be taking already scarce jobs away from the local labor force.

Dorothy Gaura, head nurse at the small, government-run clinic in Mukosa, said about 900 refugees have died in the town in the last few months. "We have nothing to give them," she said. "They just go into the bush and die."

Mrs. Gaura said her clinic used

to operate a modest feeding program for the malnourished until food deliveries ceased. "The food stopped coming; we don't know why," she said.

About 40 miles to the west, Marymount Mission has food and some medical supplies for those who can walk that far. The children who arrive with bloated stomachs and emaciated limbs can often be nursed to recovery, said the chief nurse, Sister Maggie Mutopo. "But some have died on the very day they arrived," she said, adding that the mission has only one doctor and two trained nurses to deal with a caseload that now exceeds 3,000 outpatients a month.

Reagan Tactic Reported To Jeopardize Plan for Aid to Central America

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's effort to obtain congressional approval of emergency arms and economic aid for Central America has encountered new and serious difficulty.

The future of a measure to provide arms aid for the government of El Salvador and for insurgents opposed to Nicaragua's leftist government was said to be in doubt Thursday after a legislative maneuver detached it from a food aid bill.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has refused to include any Central American aid in a foreign aid bill for next year.

And House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, declared Thursday that Mr. Reagan's handling of the aid issue had demonstrated that he was "not fit" for optional leadership.

By the end of Thursday, the Central American aid package, one of the administration's major foreign policy initiatives, appeared to be in deep trouble.

John D. Negroponte, the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, warned after meeting with Mr. Reagan that a failure to continue aid to the region might result in a Communist military victory in El Salvador, followed by new guerrilla pressure on Honduras. Other administration officials were said to be warning Congress that if no aid package were enacted, Mr. Reagan might attempt to "reprogram" funds already in hand to fill the gap.

Democrats in the Senate and the House denounced Mr. Reagan for attempting to win quick approval of \$114 million in emergency arms aid for El Salvador and the Nicaraguan rebels by tacking it onto a bill that would provide \$150 million in food aid to African nations affected by drought.

On Thursday night, concerned that the food measure might become bogged down in debate over the Central American aid, the Senate shifted \$80 million of the food assistance to a bill designed to help poor people pay their fuel costs. Then it quickly passed that measure on a voice vote.

An aide close to the Senate leadership said after the food vote that country.

the Central American aid issue was "still very much up in the air."

"No one knows at this point when or if, there will be any action," the aide added.

"It's cruel, absolutely cruel" to those poor people out there," Mr. O'Neill had said earlier in the day of the president's attempt to attach the African food measure. "It's unbelievable that a man could be as callous and hard when he knows people are dying every day over there," he added.

Then, in perhaps his toughest attack to date on the president, Mr. O'Neill declared: "He's unfit to be president of the United States."

The effort in the Republican-controlled Senate to break up the bill containing both food and arms aid was led by Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri. The majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, supported the Danforth move. Many Democrats balked initially, saying they would only consider the fuel aid measure separately, without any amendments. In the end, Senate aides said, the Democrats agreed to go along.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported out a \$9.5-billion foreign aid bill for the next fiscal year with no Central American section.

The bill now goes to the House floor, where it is given a good chance for passage. However, Senate leaders say they do not expect to pass a foreign aid measure this year, partly because of the Central American issue but also because foreign aid is a particularly touchy spending issue in an election year.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who sits on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said an effort probably would be made next week to draft a separate House measure containing Central American aid. But he was unable to predict what might happen to such a bill.

Many committee members, he added, would prefer a bill that offered no additional aid to El Salvador this year and linked aid in fiscal 1985 to progress in human rights by that country.

The superb fit
in the best possible shape



The new CARRERA

Vario-Temple provides perfect fit and comfort. This patented mechanism allows temple adjustments up to 15 mm. Another CARRERA high technical innovation providing that, once again, CARRERA stands for quality, function and sporty design.

CARRERA

ARTS / LEISURE

The Pre-Raphaelites' Legacy

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — Student rebellion against teachers and their academic ideas and practices has for many centuries been a commonplace of art history, but seldom has a rebellious movement had so marked a success, both in changing the ways of art and in permanently changing the artistic tastes of a nation, as did the 19th-century Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in Britain.

Founded in 1848 by the 20-year-old Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828-82) and William Holman Hunt (1827-1910), who were both students at the Royal Academy Schools, the brotherhood was a secret society of seven artists, established "to do battle against the frivolous art of the day," as Holman Hunt wrote. They pledged to sign each work, no matter by whom drawn or painted, with the initials P.R.B.

The first paintings so signed were shown in London in 1849. Four years later the movement had disintegrated, each "brother" going his own artistic way. Yet, as can be seen in the large international loan exhibition "The Pre-Raphaelites," including works by their followers and successors at the Tate Gallery until May 28, the Pre-Raphaelite influence was permanent and overwhelming.

The two major adherents, though neither became members, were Ford Madox Brown (1821-93) and Edward Coley Burn-Jones (1822-98).

The "frivolous art of the day" encompassed the sentimental genre paintings of such as Sir David Wilkie, and the then prevalent notion of making paintings on themes of classical history and mythology, which had reached their zenith in the work of Raphael (1483-1520).

Their chief intent was to paint serious subjects from life, as accurate and pure colors as possible. Their success in this aim made their work highly moralistic, and eminently suitable for illustrating reli-

gious, literary and historical themes, so that any person who received a traditional English education, even up to the early 1900s, receives shock after shock of recognition from images long familiar.

For example, the sight of Ford Madox Brown's "The Last of England" (1852-55), portraying a nervous young man and his wife, (the models were the artist and his wife Emma) aboard the cutter taking them out to an emigrant ship, was a featured illustration to the chapter on the emigration movement of 1852 in most school history texts.

Other textbook illustrations in the show are John Everett Millais's scene from the 1872 St. Bartholomew's massacre, "A Huguenot Refusing to Shield Himself From Danger . . ." (1851-52), and his portrayal of the release of a Jacobite prisoner from the English Army, "The Order of Release, 1746" (1852-53), with the Jacobite's wife presenting the order to her husband's jailer (the models for whom were Elsie, then wife of the critic John Ruskin, with whom Millais shortly afterward eloped, while the jailer's hands were modeled by William Rossetti).

Similarly, the Protestant work ethic had long been portrayed by Madox Brown's "Work, 1852," painted between 1852 and 1863, which pictures laborers excavating a drainage trench in Heath Street, Hampstead, surrounded by "the rich, who have no need to work" a father and daughter on horseback who find their road barred, a group of "exceedingly ragged, dirty children" and two philosophers, representing literature and religion "who, seeming to be idle, work, and are the cause of well-ordined work and happiness in others." The models for the philosophers were the historian Thomas Carlyle and the theologian F. D. Maurice.

The most famous Pre-Raphaelite Shakespearian is Millais's "Ophelia" (1851-52), for whom the model was Elizabeth Eleanor Siddal (1829-1862), a minor artist who, in 1850 was to marry D. G. Rossetti, and become the first of his celebrated "Summers."

By "summer" Rossetti designated anything or person markedly out of the ordinary. When applied to a young woman he intended to describe one of striking appearance and beauty. Eighteen paintings and drawings of summers feature in this exhibition — from the "Regina Cordium" (1860), the universal Queen of Hearts for whom Elizabeth Siddal was the model a few months after her marriage to Rossetti, to "La Pia de' Tolomei"

herdess; "The Awakening Conscience" (1853-54), a kept woman about to leave her lover's knee and room (a stickler for the real, Holman Hunt hired a room in a *maison de commerce*, as his daughter coyly termed it, to ensure that every detail would be accurate); and "The Scapegoat" (1854-55) a portrayal of the goat selected as a symbol of human sin, and of the symbol of Atonement returned to the wilderness.

The Pre-Raphaelites also took themes from the poems of the John Keats (1795-1821), who chose many of his narratives from Boccaccio, the poetry of their contemporaries, Lord Alfred Tennyson (1809-92) of whom Thomas Woolner carved a fine marble bust loaned to the show, and William Shakespeare.

In the exhibition Keats is represented by two versions of "Isabella" by Millais and Holman Hunt, and by "The Eve of St. Agnes" (1862-63) by Millais, loaned by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Tennyson had a double connection with the brotherhood. Not only did his poems inspire many a work, but his publisher, Smith, in 1857 commissioned Millais, Holman Hunt and Rossetti to produce a fine illustrated edition of Tennyson's "Poems."

The most famous Pre-Raphaelite Shakespearian is Millais's "Ophelia" (1851-52), for whom the model was Elizabeth Eleanor Siddal (1829-1862), a minor artist who, in 1850 was to marry D. G. Rossetti, and become the first of his celebrated "Summers."

Similarly, the Protestant work ethic had long been portrayed by Madox Brown's "Work, 1852," painted between 1852 and 1863, which pictures laborers excavating a drainage trench in Heath Street, Hampstead, surrounded by "the rich, who have no need to work" a father and daughter on horseback who find their road barred, a group of "exceedingly ragged, dirty children" and two philosophers, representing literature and religion "who, seeming to be idle, work, and are the cause of well-ordined work and happiness in others." The models for the philosophers were the historian Thomas Carlyle and the theologian F. D. Maurice.

The most famous Pre-Raphaelite Shakespearian is Millais's "Ophelia" (1851-52), for whom the model was Elizabeth Eleanor Siddal (1829-1862), a minor artist who, in 1850 was to marry D. G. Rossetti, and become the first of his celebrated "Summers."

By "summer" Rossetti designated anything or person markedly out of the ordinary. When applied to a young woman he intended to describe one of striking appearance and beauty. Eighteen paintings and drawings of summers feature in this exhibition — from the "Regina Cordium" (1860), the universal Queen of Hearts for whom Elizabeth Siddal was the model a few months after her marriage to Rossetti, to "La Pia de' Tolomei"



"The Last of England," by Ford Madox Brown.

(1868-80), for whom the model was Jane Morris, wife of the designer-poet-political philosopher William Morris (1834-96), whom Rossetti had first met in Oxford and taken as an inspiration by the late 1860s.

One of Rossetti's models, and perhaps the most beautiful, was the dressmaker Alexa Wilding, twice seen in a London street by the artist, on the second occasion persuaded to the studio, and soon after writing to him, "Miss Wilding has obtained her Mama's permission to sit for any picture after the specified time of three weeks. I am, Sir, Yours very respectfully A. Wilding."

And there resulted among the many paintings for which she sat, at least four masterpieces, now to be seen in the Tate show — "Venus Victrix" (1864-68) a Venus arising from a world of honeysuckle flowers, which profoundly disturbed the stuffy John Ruskin; "Regina Cordium" (1866) in which he surrounds Alexa with roses; "The Pre-Raphaelites," Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SE1, to May 28.

"Morna Vanna" (1866), the prototype of elegantly gowned and beautiful women, and "La Ghirlandata" (1873), described by the artist himself as "the greatest picture in the world," in which the Alexa sits in a forest strumming her harp, which is garlanded with roses and honeysuckle flowers, and attended by two female angels, both modeled by William Morris's daughter, May.

The two great surprises are the quality and variety of landscape painting, especially that of Ford Madox Brown, and the quality and variety of excellence in the work of the Pre-Raphaelites' followers and momentary adherents. This is particularly evident in two works: "Chatterton" (1855-56) by Henry Wallis, and "Pegwell Bay: A Recollection of October 5th, 1858" (1858-60) by William Dyce.

The two great surprises are the quality and variety of landscape painting, especially that of Ford Madox Brown, and the quality and variety of excellence in the work of the Pre-Raphaelites' followers and momentary adherents. This is particularly evident in two works: "Chatterton" (1855-56) by Henry Wallis, and "Pegwell Bay: A Recollection of October 5th, 1858" (1858-60) by William Dyce.

Flambierte Frau' Fizzles

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Die Flambierte Frau" is breaking attendance records in West Germany. That this odd movie has proven box-office bait is no surprise. It is filled to overflowing with graphic expostions of sado-masochistic rites.

Now let loose in France as "La Femme flambée" and in the United States as "A Woman in Flames," it remains to be seen whether it will duplicate its native success abroad.

A restive young wife, affecting superior intellectuality, quips her dull, conformist husband to declare her independence and becomes a successful prostitute. An elegant bachelor, not one of her customers, wins her heart. When she discovers he is a gigolo they form a partnership. In their flat she obliges her clients downstairs.

The man is more ambitious than the woman. Tiring of merchandising his charms, he wants to open an art gallery or a restaurant. She disagrees and they enter into acrimonious dispute. He knocks her down, sprinkles her with *Kirschweisse*, and applies a match and one imagines that is the end of her. Phoenix-like she re-emerges undamaged in a



Gudrun Landgrebe as the lady of the burning.

power. Though his signature is on more than 20 motion pictures made over the past 25 years it is first "Les Dragueurs," a simple, trivial but amusing comic romp, that probably remains his most satisfactory work.

Gudrun Landgrebe as the lady of the burning is a welcome newcomer, an attractive bruntifille with sufficient histrionic control to curb her role from threatening burlesque.

Robert Van Ackere, the author-director, shows a livelier talent than most of his native contemporaries. Despite the absurdities of his script, he has staged it to hold audience attention, tickling curiosity as to what his puppets will do next. Yet one ponders on the credulity of the critics who have mistaken this fiery film for a blazing comet.

Jean-Pierre Mocky is a cineaste of provocative ideas, but in framing them on the screen he is almost inevitably slips up, delivering a peculiar film rather than one of authentic

idea man than as a manipulator of mass scenes and striking characterizations.

Serge Le Péron, an editor of the learned film magazine *Les Cahiers du Cinéma*, has deserted theory for practice. His first feature, "L'âme brûlée," is a work of distinction, depicting the Parisian lower depths where astonishingly youngsters vainly dream, their fantasies blossoming like flowers in the ash-heaps.

A 13-year-old son, son of a jailed rock singer, yearns to see the fabled city of San Francisco and with a comrade, an Algerian boy of immigrant parents, seeks to obtain funds for the journey by petty thievery.

Le Péron without undue sentimentality has drawn the strong friendship that binds the two juvenile delinquents and exposed the social circumstances that chain and destroy them.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

U.S.A.

Ross University

Ross University offers superior courses of study leading to qualified degrees in Medicine and Veterinary Medicine. The Schools are located on the Caribbean Islands of Dominica and St. Kitts, English speaking countries. Admissions and financial aid available in the U.S. All courses taught in English by outstanding faculties from the U.S. Also financial aid available. Now accepting applications for March and July 1984 semesters.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

• American Medical School Curriculum • 70.4% pass rate ECFMG by Ross Grads. We have offices and working agreements in more than 30 hospitals in the U.S. where our students do their third and fourth years of clinical clerkships • Accredited by the govt. • Listed in Directory of Medical Schools, and W.H.O. • The Majority of our graduates are doing their research and internship in U.S. hospitals.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

• American Veterinary School Curriculum • Accredited by the govt. and listed in AVMA Directory. Curriculum taught on St. Kitts and in U.S. 3½ years veterinary medicine program. Transfer applications accepted. For further information write: Official North American Representative, Caribbean Admissions, Inc., 16 West 32 St., Dept. HT-1, New York, N.Y. 10001.

GUIDED INDEPENDENT STUDY PROGRAM Bachelor, Master, Doctorate

Business Administration • Engineering

Engineering Management • Education

Earn a bachelor, master or doctoral degree. Use your past experience as credit toward your degree. No classes, seminars or on-camps attendance. Studies build upon your experience, relate to your career. Distinguished faculty advisors. Act now to advance your career.

SEND RESUME FOR NO COST EVALUATION

9100 Wilshire Blvd.

In Switzerland contact: Dr. Zolti Revesz, D.Sc. P.O. Box 1126, CH-5401 Baden, Switzerland.

U.S.A.

PREPARE FOR:

ESL REVIEW-TOEFL

FM/GEMS-CGFNS

FLEX 1,2,3 - MSKP

NMB 1,2,3 - NDB

NPK - NCB1

GMAT - LSAT - CPA

MCAT - DAT - VAT

OCAT - SAT - ACT

EXEC. SPEEDREADING

STANLEY H. KAPLAN

EDUCATIONAL CENTER

TEST PREPARATION SPECIALISTS SINCE 1938

For information regarding programs authorized under

Federal law to award

non-degree certificates to students in the U.S. please call:

212-977-5200

Or Write Dept. HT

Stanley H. Kaplan

Educational Center Ltd.

131 West 56 Street

New York, N.Y. 10019

Permanent Centers in More

Than 120 Major U.S. Cities

Puerto Rico & Toronto Canada

U.S. CAMPS

HIDDEN VALLEY

Code 8-14

4 Wks. - \$1175

A very special

international campsite.

Founded 1946. Sunbathing

Swimming, soft

volley, silk-screening, soft

sculping, photography,

camping, canoeing, rock

climbing, horseback riding,

swimming, tennis, basketball,

volley, soccer, football,

baseball, tennis, basketball,

swimming, tennis, basketball,

volley, soccer, football,

swimming, tennis, basketball,

ARTS / LEISURE

Superb British Paintings and Watercolors Still Underpriced

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — While third-rate Impressionist paintings rise sky high and important Old Master paintings have become almost unobtainable, the disregard that has always afflicted British art goes on. The latter remains underpriced and, without a doubt, the last area

SOUREN MELIKIAN

in European painting where some of the greatest works by the greatest artists are still to be bought relatively easily.

There were two pictures that qualified as such in Sotheby's auction Wednesday of British paintings of the 16th through 19th centuries.

One was so rare and so important in its category that one wonders how it could have failed to create a sensation. "French Coast With Fisherman" was done by Richard P. Bonington in 1825, according to Dr. Marion Spencer, the authority on Bonington who is currently completing the catalogue ra-

sonne of his work. The young artist was then in Normandy and the wintery sunlight effect on a broad expanse of sandy beach with two little peasant girls in the foreground looking down at some dead wood is unique in Western art at that time. The painting was sent by Bonington, who at that time was totally unknown in Britain, to be exhibited at the British Institution with another painting titled "French Coast Scenery." The latter, bought by the Countess de Grey, can no longer be traced. Both pictures stunned the critics. "Who is R. P. Bonington?" the Literary Gazette wondered. "We never saw his name in any catalogues before and yet here are pictures which would grace the foremost name in landscape art. Sunshine, perspective, vigour; a fine sense of beauty in disposing of colors; whether in masses or in mere bits; — these are extraordinary ornaments to the room."

Bonington's production is scarce, the chances of getting another work of comparable caliber are slim. Yet, the "Norman view

brought only £154,000, close to Sotheby's lower estimate of £132,000. The buyer was Agnew of London and there seems little doubt that Bonington's landscape will soon surface in some major collection.

The other very important work in Wednesday's sale of British paintings was John Constable's "Trees on Hampstead Heath" in oil on paper. This is a purely Impressionist study, if vastly different in mood and palette from the works of the French school that blossomed half a century later. It displays the same indifference to outline, a brilliant sense of composition, through light and shadow effects, and a romantic feel for mystery conveyed by chiaroscuro effects in the trees and the glowing light of a sun disk veiled by clouds swept across the sky. It was last seen at Leggett's Annual Summer Exhibition in 1947 and has now found a permanent home in the National Gallery in Oslo for £22,000.

When a handsome but not par-

ticularly important painting comes up, it fetches the lowest conceivable price. A pretty romantic view of a ruined medieval postern "The West Gate of Pevensey Castle, Sussex" has been conclusively identified by John Sunderland as the only recorded landscape of John Hamilton Mortimer, which was exhibited in 1774 at the Society of Artists. It made a mere £4,950. This agrees with Sotheby's forecast but it would be difficult if not impossible to find in any other European school a picture as attractive and interesting in its own way at such a low price.

It is perhaps, among watercolors, that the most sensational coups are still to be made. Given the national passion that the English have for watercolors, a field in which they left the rest of Europe far behind and where the level of connoisseurship is as high as it could be among collectors and dealers alike, this sounds utterly impossible. But it is not, partly because very few English private buyers can afford to pay the high prices that great art now commands anywhere else, and

partly too because the hierarchy of values remains largely governed by old fashioned convention.

Some of the most admirable watercolors by Britain's greatest masters were to be had at Sotheby's Thursday sale, if not for nothing, at least for prices that are astonishingly low. It took £9,350 to get one of the most beautiful watercolor landscapes by John Constable, "Helvellyn in Cumberland," which is datable to September, 1806. Much of Courbet's and Manet's art is already to be seen in those mountains, ready to be seen in those mountains, done as large masses of light and shadow in bluish and brownish grays, with touches of green. A line of rust stains across the paper may explain the low price without justifying it because it really does not lessen the beauty of the work.

Minutes later, a drawing by John Robert Cozens in watercolor over pencil, a "View of the Tomb of Horatii and Curatii at Albano" was a real giveaway at £2,200. The dramatic effect conveyed by the sunlight coming through a stormy sky and falling onto one side of the crumpling monument while leaving another in total darkness, ultimately goes back to the Dutch tradition of the 17th century but the double focus of the picture, one on the tomb and the other on a forest in the distance, and also the handling of detail are quintessentially English.

Lower down in the scale of artistic fame, a superbly romantic landscape of mountains with clouds flying low across them and a pool of sunlight descending on a head in a valley made £380. Signed, dated 1849, the watercolor is the work of Anthony Vandyke Copley Fielding who, despite being well known to collectors, is not worth much more.

Such prices are all the more revealing as they were paid in a sale that was highly successful. The record price for a drawing by Constable was reached on Thursday when a study in pencil of a lock near Newbury done in 1821 brought £35,200. It happens to be rather conventional, almost documentary, by the few international galleries, Raab, Menzel, Fahnenmann are the newest and jazziest, Nothelfer and Petersen the most adventurous and quirky, André and Giannozzo serious and austere. Bössin and Pöhl are a little outside the mainstream by now.

All this makes for a lively scene where everyone rushes to gallery openings, to performances and music events, where everything is observed with intensity. So much so that a dealer said of one of her painters who had moved to the south of France: "Now she has time to concentrate on her work."

Is all this activity conducive to quality? It does cut a wide swath and clears the ground to encourage and stimulate individual quest. But neither for the quiet "Modernists" — those who still work with abstraction and with materials — nor for the noisy painterly painters, has the wheel swung full circle. Both are strongly rooted in tradition, because of their schooling.

Few are pragmatic, few take risks. One group seems anything even faintly literary or entertaining in their earnest pursuit; the other, with few exceptions depicting kinky fragments of autobiographical or exotic life in dripping flashes of color, spends its ability on too much swagger. It isn't as ferocious or uncivilized as it pretends, and has been blown up and engulfed by establishment commercialism.

While the rebellion of the German Expressionists of the 1920s and that of the American Abstract Expressionists of the 1940s was triggered by social and spiritual upheaval, here rebellion is only against style, against the convention of the new academic avant-garde. The "violent" painters seem to rebel without a cause. Their efforts sometimes look only like energetic exercise, like an aggressive stance. While the latter-day abstractionists, the less successful and known dealing with the stuff of art, are more tentative, reflective and subtle.

In a group show at Fahnenmann anything appears bright, new and jazzy, and its loudest members, Tel Heil, Dornstiel, Rohling, etc., are also included among the latest acquisitions of the Nationalgalerie.

Figurative painting? Here, as everywhere else after Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art, a new figurative direction evolved that, though quite sinister at times, most often has a definite social conscious twist. It grew under the wing of the Poll gallery, which now has gathered many of its members on the occasion of Max Beckmann's 100th birthday. Much of the material is disparate or déjà vu. But for the strange portraits of fish-eyed toothy personages by von Stockhausen they are pungent contemporary comments.

With the spectacular "Propensity for the Total Work of Art" — a comprehensive show based on the Wagnerian concept (just closing), it looks as if a period of re-examination of Wagnerian ideas has just begun. At the Raab gallery, Salomé, one of the most authentic of the "violent" painters, showing pastels on the theme of "Götterdämmerung," does so with much flair. He breaks through the old

The Artistic Ferment in West Berlin Galleries

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — During a first round of current shows in galleries in West Berlin there seems to be a veritable tidal wave of paint, that of the so-called "violent" painters, but there is also a more recent crop of younger artists, more deliberate, less intent on provocative gesture or making an international splash. They are still concerned with pure abstraction or with the exploration of the intrinsic quality of their materials, and are also, according to European tradition, proud regionalists.

"Düsseldorf — Berlin," consisting of seven artists from each city, is housed in the Kunstsammler TU, a huge loft in a desolate part of town near the Wall. Here the twig-like runes and tales directly scratched on a white wall by Isolde Wawniuk; the swirls, drippy, red hieroglyphs on waxed paper by Christian Lowenstein, and the constellations of bright color spashed on scrolls appropriately attached to the ceiling by Eva Maria Sebora, are the most original among the two-dimensional works. Among the "sculptural" pieces, there are constructed or dissected furniture works in amusing or bleak conceptual context. But a subtle juxtaposition of small panels of Plexiglas throwing unexpected shadows by Jakob Matthes and strangely hollowed pine trees by Klaus Simon define into the meaning of art substance.

So do the works in a parallel exhibition in the Berlinische Galerie. Here the works of Margarita Albrecht, in painted splintered wood, appear impish and intriguingly weightless; an assemblage of locust beams by Arnulf Spengler; a curtain of paper streamers by Heiga Mochrie, a relief made of market crates by Marion Christ and other accumulations or scatter pieces constructed with tar paper, unbleached muslin, cardboard, granite, Cor-Ten, or even human hair — are all concerned with the very stuff, the components of art.

In several galleries pure abstraction is still revered, with an emphasis on the "Concrete" at Bössin, on the "Gestalt" at André and forms derived from the currents of the last decade, installations relating to the conceptual, performance



Detail of Max Neumann painting at Nothelfer gallery.

and or the Fluxus movement, flourish at Giannozzo and DAAK.

Then what about the fabulous new "violent" painter? It seems two galleries were seminal, nurturing two different trends that finally merged in today's attack. The Petersen gallery specialized in what the owner calls "talented madness," works based on idiosyncratic scribbles, private desperation, the rawness of toilet graffiti, dealing with gallows humor or disgust with daily home life. This can be quirky and free, as in the scrawls of the committed Karin Pott, or downright nasty as in the scenes of Ina Barfuss. In Gottfried Rautenbach it is oblique but genuine.

At the Nothelfer gallery — "which somehow was responsible for the wild painters," as the critic Thomas Wulffen put it, the "informed" is represented by K. D. Dahmen with large abstract canvases like fields plowed up and seeded with fine marks. There is also Jürgen Voss, who began with invented meandering abstract alphabets and now throws down wonderfully loose simple shapes in serenely transparent color.

But the most memorable painter at Nothelfer, and to this viewer the most satisfactory in Berlin, is Galli, a young woman who seems to have no qualms shedding all she has ever learned in order to be anarchic. Her imagination has dipped into some deep old well, let her bad bogoblins, good flowers, gawky landscapes, bubble up with absolute freshness. With ease she holds sophistication and the stark symbols of innocence in perfect balance.

With the spectacular "Propensity for the Total Work of Art" — a comprehensive show based on the Wagnerian concept (just closing), it looks as if a period of re-examination of Wagnerian ideas has just begun. At the Raab gallery, Salomé, one of the most authentic of the "violent" painters, showing pastels on the theme of "Götterdämmerung," does so with much flair. He breaks through the old

and or the Fluxus movement, flourishes at Giannozzo and DAAK.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the:

COMPTOIR FRANÇAIS D'ORIENT

15 Rue Drouot, 75010 Paris

France République

each carpet sold with a CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN tax free for export.

The sale will take place every day including Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the warehouses of the

NYSE Most Actives									
GulfCo 20555 720 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
IBM 21100 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
P&G 17463 27 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
AT&T 14824 11 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
General Mills 15623 27 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
AOL 10454 205 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
MerLyn 10522 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Motorola 10343 27 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Schlitz 10265 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Nestle 10252 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
AOL Co 9904 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									

Dow Jones Averages									
Index 1774.15 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Trans 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Upt. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Comp. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Indust. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Trans. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Utilities 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Finance 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									

NYSE Index									
High 72.17 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Low 67.25 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Close 67.25 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Comp. 72.17 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Indust. 72.17 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Trans. 72.17 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Utilities 72.17 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Finance 72.17 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 4 p.m. 1124.0000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 75.5800
Prev Consolidated Close 94.01076

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Declined 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Undecl. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Total Issues 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
New Highs 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
New Lows 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Volume up 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Volume down 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									

NASDAQ Index									
Class A 205.37 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Class B 205.37 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Prev. 205.37 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Adv. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									
Decl. 1224.20 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124 1124									

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1984

**

ECONOMIC SCENE

The U.S. as Debtor Nation: A Less Alarming Viewpoint

By BRENDAN BROWN

The author is a currency economist for the London-based firm of Philips & Drew.

Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, has set the foreign-exchange markets astir by raising the specter of the United States soon becoming a debtor nation. But traders are characteristically over-receptive to news that favors the sensational. Marcel Pronst observed that in the sources every ill monarch, whether he be the Kaiser or Edward VII, is already dead and every city about to be sieged is already sacked.

Despite the early warnings, the United States is unlikely on a sober assessment to become a debtor before the end of 1986. Nor should this prospect spread alarm. Providing that U.S. budgetary policy is gradually tightened through the late 1980s, new international equilibrium could emerge in which Europe and Japan would have decreased their economic dependence on the United States, by then the world's largest debtor nation.

Still, the long twilight of the United States as a creditor nation has begun. According to latest official statistics, U.S. foreign assets exceeded liabilities by \$16 billion at the end of 1982. During 1983, the officially recorded net foreign assets of the United States probably fell below \$130 billion, as assets were liquidated and liabilities incurred toward financing the large current-account deficit.

However, the official statistics need substantial qualification. U.S. gold holdings are expressed at \$84 billion below their market value. U.S. corporations' direct investments abroad, which were mostly made in the 1950s and 1960s, are recorded at historic cost, generally far below present value. Also, much of the huge inflows of flight capital during 1978-82, which are reflected in the cumulative \$1.27-billion total under the category of errors and omissions in the U.S. balance of payments, has not given rise to officially identifiable foreign liabilities.

These statistical difficulties, which are in part offsetting, probably cause official estimates to underestimate appreciably the true net foreign assets of the United States. Hence, the time needed for current-account deficits, widely projected at an average annual rate of \$50 billion over the next three years, to turn the United States into a debtor is greater than at first sight.

Meanwhile, the continuing depletion of the United States' net holdings of overseas investments is eroding its traditional surplus on the investment-income account in the balance of payments to diminish. The officially recorded surplus fell by \$4 billion, to \$23 billion in 1983. Yet the true surplus is appreciably less, as official statisticians cannot trace interest paid on the mass of flight capital recently accumulated in the United States, much of which lies disguised under U.S. names.

Under present trends, the U.S. investment income account would move into deficit during 1986. Once in the red, this account would deteriorate further, as foreign assets must be liquidated to finance not just the underlying U.S. deficit on trade in goods and services, but also the mounting interest payments abroad.

But the deficit in the investment account is unlikely to deteriorate at an ever-accelerating pace. Budget-cutting measures in coming years would curtail excess U.S. spending and so reduce the trade deficit. By the early 1990s, the United States could have eliminated the trade deficit and be running a current-account deficit at an illustrative \$30-billion annual rate, wholly explicable by an equal deficit on the investment-income account.

Such a deficit, increasing gradually as interest is incurred on new financing, need not strain the foreign-exchange markets. For if European nations do not re-emerge as major net issuers of dollar debts, which is unlikely given their own current-account deficits, the United States must be the principal source of new dollar debts to international investors building up their portfolios in line with income growth.

The closing of the U.S. trade deficit, essential to the United States attaining this new equilibrium as a debtor nation, requires only a moderate increase in the U.S. savings rate, probably less than two percentage points in total. The foreign-exchange markets, however, are less worried about the capacity of Americans to save more than by suggestions that the United States is piling up short-term debts abroad, which may suddenly be recalled, throwing the United States into a debt crisis similar to those in Latin America. Such parallels are completely erroneous.

The United States is the second-largest creditor after Switzerland (Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

The transition may bring more equality to the world economic order

N.Y. Stocks Jump on Deficit Plan Trading Is Halted In Warner Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Despite some late profit taking, the New York Stock Exchange scored its best gain in four weeks Friday in response to President Reagan's proposal to cut the federal budget deficit. Trading was halted in Warner Stock.

While blue-chip issues also jumped

on speculation that Congress would be unable to pass legislation that would block some of the largest mergers in U.S. history.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 1.36 Thursday, jumped 1.96 to 1,184.60, the biggest gain since it soared 30.74 Feb. 24. It surged 44.60 for the week, the best advance since a 46.06 jump the previous June 17, 1983.

The Dow transportation average rose 4.22 to 518.21 and the Dow utilities average added 0.72 to 127.60.

Advances routed declines 1,115-464 among the 1,996 issues traded.

The Big Board volume of 118 million shares, up from the 79.5 million Thursday, was the heaviest since 128.1 million Feb. 9.

But much of Friday's attention was on Warner Communications, which did not trade. There was speculation that Rupert Murdoch would sell his 5.7 percent Warner stake to Chris-Craft Industries.

Wall Street sources said the company is negotiating a pact under which it would repurchase the large block of Warner stock held by the Australian publisher.

Also halted was Chris-Craft In-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)



William Douce

Brazil Said To Agree to New IMF Pact

United Press International

BRASILIA — Brazil, which has the world's largest foreign debt, has agreed to sign a new letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund promising to slash government spending, credit and inflation, a Finance Ministry source said Friday. The agreement was a condition for continued IMF aid.

The new letter, which results from 18 months of negotiations, will contain promises to cut government spending deeply and to narrow the current 230-percent inflation rate to 100 percent by the end of the year, the source said.

Brazil negotiated a \$4.8-billion IMF loan in 1982 to help service its foreign debt, which now stands at about \$95 billion, the world's largest. But the IMF demanded tough austerity policies.

Brazil has made progress in some areas. It had a record trade surplus last month and is on its way to meeting the IMF's target surplus of \$9 billion for 1984.

But inflation and government spending have exceeded targets set by Brazil in previous IMF letters, forcing new negotiations.

The source said the new letter will include a promise of a federal budget surplus equal to 0.3 percent of gross national product in 1984. In 1983 the government recorded a budget deficit that amounted to 2.5 percent of GNP.

The letter will also contain a pledge for a 50-percent expansion in money supply and restrictions on cheap government credit to agriculture, the source said.

Texaco is currently negotiating

Larger Market Share For Battery-Powered Computers

Shares of the personal computer market based on estimated unit sales

1984 1985 1986

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 65% 65% 65%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1987

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1988

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1989

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1990

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1991

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1992

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1993

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1994

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1995

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1996

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1997

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1998

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

1999

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2000

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2001

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2002

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2003

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2004

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2005

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2006

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2007

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2008

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2009

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2010

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2011

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2012

DESKTOP COMPUTERS 75% 75% 75%

BATTERY-POWERED 21% 16% 14%

LUGGABLES 14% 14% 14%

2013

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Socal Says Measure Could Be 'Fatal'

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The head of Standard Oil Co. of California has warned of "potentially fatal" consequences for the company and its stockholders if the government imposed a moratorium on oil-industry mergers along the lines of a bill sponsored by three senators.

George M. Keller, Socal's chairman, told a Senate Judiciary Committee Thursday that his company's plan to acquire Gulf Corp. in the biggest merger on record represented a binding agreement.

"Once the antitrust clearance process is completed, we are legally obligated to purchase the Gulf shares for \$13.2 billion in cash," he said. "If the bill is enacted after our purchase, its retroactive nature would create the most complex legal and financial dilemma in corporate history."

Mr. Keller contend that if Socal were forced to sell Gulf to comply with such an act of Congress it might have to do so at a heavy loss, while still being obligated to repay

billions of dollars borrowed to finance the purchase.

However, although he used the phrase "potentially fatal financial consequences" in his prepared statement, he did not explain, even hypothetically, how Socal might be dealt a fatal blow.

The committee is considering a bill under which all mergers involving companies with the equivalent of at least 100 million barrels of oil and gas reserves would be barred for six months. It would apply to all mergers announced after Feb. 28.

The Socal-Gulf agreement was announced March 5.

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman, Marvin M. Fitzwater, said in response to an inquiry that the Reagan administration had decided to oppose a moratorium and that it is likely the president would veto it.

He said, "We feel that oil company mergers are best handled on a case-by-case basis and that the antitrust laws on the books are adequate to deal with these cases."

Mr. Keller said the Socal-Gulf agreement had been entered into

to settle a dispute between the two companies over the price of oil.

Polly Peck and Daihatsu Weigh Turkish Venture

Reuters

LONDON — Polly Peck Holdings Ltd. said it and Daihatsu Motor Co. will consider setting up a vehicle manufacturing operations in Turkey.

Polly Peck said letters of intent envisage Polly Peck having exclusive rights to the manufacture and distribution of selected vehicles in Turkey and nonexclusive distribution rights to locally produced vehicles in some other countries.

COMPANY NOTES

Cable & Wireless PLC owns nearly 80 percent of the total issued capital of Hong Kong Telephone Co. after its unconditional offer for shares closed Friday. C&W's financial adviser, East Asia Warburg Ltd., said, Cable and Wireless announced a bid of 46 Hong Kong dollars (\$5.9) for each ordinary share and 41.59 dollars for warrants Feb. 6.

Daimler-Benz AG is to introduce a new range of 6.5-to-11-metric-ton

trucks to replace the LP range built at its Worth plant since 1965. It expects annual production to reach 25,000 trucks.

Dow Chemical Co. expects its 1984 capital spending to total \$800 million to \$850 million, compared with \$630 million in 1983, a spokesman said. Spending in 1982 was \$829 million and in 1983, \$1.18 billion, the sixth consecutive year of \$1-billion-plus spending. The spokesman said that 1983 spending was down because of the lack of need for new capacity after the six years of high spending.

Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. said it plans to increase its zinc production by about 10,000 metric tons to 120,000 in the first half of the fiscal year beginning April 1 to meet growing demand from Japanese producers of galvanized iron sheets and rolled copper products. Mitsui said exports of galvanized iron sheets to the United States, the

Middle East and China have also risen.

Monsanto Co., the fourth largest U.S. chemical company, said management is considering recommending to the board at its April 27 annual meeting a proposal to declare a two-for-one split in the form of a stock dividend. The board has adopted a resolution proposing to double the number of its authorized common shares to 200 million in anticipation of a possible stock split, it said. The increase in common shares would provide flexibility for possible financing programs, acquisitions and other corporate purposes, it said.

Pechiney Corp., the North American holding company for the French state-owned Pechiney group, said it has signed a final accord on construction of an aluminum-smelting plant at Bécancour, Quebec, with its partners in the project, Ste. Gérale de Finan-

cement and Alumax, a subsidiary of Amax, Mitsui and Nippon Steel Corp.

The factory will cost 1.5 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.18 billion), and Pechiney will have a 50.1-percent stake.

Renault of France said it will lay off about 10,000 out of 12,500 workers at its Renault 4 plant at Billancourt, outside Paris, for three days in April and four days in May, and 3,000 out of 8,500 employees at its Renault 11 plant in Douai, in northern France, for a week from March 26. It said the layoffs are due to a drop in Renault's share of the French car market.

Union Texas Petroleum, a division of Allied Corp., plans to increase capital and exploration spending in 1984 by 36 percent to \$623 million. It said its worldwide oil and gas proved reserves increased from 492 million barrels to 495 million after production during 1983.

Traps Worth \$ Trillions

Why the Antitrust
Keep Missing Ways
To Build Fortunes

When you see analysts taking pride in the way they've pushed followers out of emerging technologies or out of tangible assets, your next step should be to participate in professional programs of reeducation and regeneration. The computer component of the market's high-technology sector will be seven or eight times today's size within a decade. Segments of the semiconductor industry are growing even more rapidly. By the end of the 1980s the automotive industry alone will be spending as much on microchips as the entire semiconductor industry is growing today. Since the average household will need at least two computers by then, it will require a critical mass in the market to analyze every selected subsector's interests in '83 or early '84 as time to get out of such issues as Altair, Amico, Apple, Coleco, Commodore, Computer Technologies, Digital Equipment, Intel, National Semiconductor, Tandy and Texas Instruments. When the public thought it was responding to bad news about such issues, it was really reacting to incompetent analysis. The growth-oriented IIG organization does not employ analysts who tend to often think of themselves as drivers.

We work with researchers, technicians and managers—demonstrably, the largest and finest team of such specialists that you'll find anywhere in the ranks of software growth investment. This is why we moved into copper, cotton, Deutsche Marks, gold, silver and soybeans the last time the global investing public was being sold to liquid tangible assets and this is why we've been moving into emerging technologies as rapidly as we've seen under-informed analysts driving amateurish elements out. Most recently we've been broadening holdings of financial-instrument futures of a time when we've been diagnosed with analysts and economists expecting higher interest rates. And this is where we can show you why impending recovery drivers will boost professional cyclical gains into the stratosphere. If analysts have been confusing you with respect to the true open-market outlook, telephone, fax or return the coupon for complimentary IIG material which will show you how major gains can result from identification of traps which keep stifling the unaware.

The reason I haven't bought one is that the screens are still unreadable," said Esther Dyson, editor of Release 1.0, a computer industry newsletter, voicing a familiar complaint. "Anything with a full-size screen and keyboard is not going to fit in your pocket. It's a fundamental problem."

For the computer industry, it is also a new problem. The first "portables" were 30-pound (13.5-kilogram) machines like the Osborne, made by the failed Osborne Computer Corp. Since then they have evolved into more sophisticated models, like Kaypro's line and Compaq's machines, which are compatible with the popular IBM desktop models. But they have gotten no lighter, and in the industry they are generally known as "luggages."

Their great advantage is that

they sacrifice very little. Their screens, while small, are easy to read, their keyboards are full size and most models run standard software because they include a disk drive.

But the glory days of the luggages are over. Two weeks ago, to no one's surprise, IBM started shipping a portable of its own—which many industry observers only half in jest call a "Compaq lookalike." With IBM bringing its marketing power to a niche that it has until now ignored, companies like Compaq are scrambling to bring out new products, most likely laptop models, that will sustain their momentum.

They are not having an easy time. "It turns out it was a lot easier to put a full-function computer into a box the size of a suitcase than into one the size of a book," said Michael Murphy, co-editor of the California Technology Stock Letter.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epsilon laptop model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Galvan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Galvan laptop last fall, he announced a successor model, with a 16-line display.

The kicker is that the new version of the nine-pound computer, which is expected to be available this summer, will sell for \$4,000; it includes a disk drive, something the less expensive machines do not.

The lower-priced machines have their software built in at the factory, etched on what is known as a read-only memory chip, or ROM. But battery-run ROMs are expensive, severely limited in capacity and in short supply.

As a result, current models usually do one thing well, but no more. Radio Shack's Model 100, for example, is a passable word processor but cannot manipulate numbers in an electronic spreadsheet. Computer Technologies' \$1,200 Workstation, on the other hand, has a 16-line spreadsheet, but extremely limited word processing.

Some makers are already moving to solve the problem. Sharp, for example, has had good initial success with its \$2,000 PC-5000, which includes a "bubble memory" that stores up to 128,000 characters of information. The Japanese machine has a flip-up, eight-line video screen that is significantly easier to read than most. For an extra \$750, it comes with a modem for sending data over a telephone line and a built-in printer.

They are not having an easy

time. "It turns out it was a lot easier to put a full-function computer into a box the size of a suitcase than into one the size of a book," said Michael Murphy, co-editor of the California Technology Stock Letter.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epsilon laptop model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Galvan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Galvan laptop last fall, he announced a successor model, with a 16-line display.

The kicker is that the new version of the nine-pound computer, which is expected to be available this summer, will sell for \$4,000; it includes a disk drive, something the less expensive machines do not.

The lower-priced machines have their software built in at the factory, etched on what is known as a read-only memory chip, or ROM. But battery-run ROMs are expensive, severely limited in capacity and in short supply.

As a result, current models usually do one thing well, but no more. Radio Shack's Model 100, for example, is a passable word processor but cannot manipulate numbers in an electronic spreadsheet. Computer Technologies' \$1,200 Workstation, on the other hand, has a 16-line spreadsheet, but extremely limited word processing.

Some makers are already moving to solve the problem. Sharp, for example, has had good initial success with its \$2,000 PC-5000, which includes a "bubble memory" that stores up to 128,000 characters of information. The Japanese machine has a flip-up, eight-line video screen that is significantly easier to read than most. For an extra \$750, it comes with a modem for sending data over a telephone line and a built-in printer.

They are not having an easy

time. "It turns out it was a lot easier to put a full-function computer into a box the size of a suitcase than into one the size of a book," said Michael Murphy, co-editor of the California Technology Stock Letter.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epsilon laptop model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Galvan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Galvan laptop last fall, he announced a successor model, with a 16-line display.

The kicker is that the new version of the nine-pound computer, which is expected to be available this summer, will sell for \$4,000; it includes a disk drive, something the less expensive machines do not.

The lower-priced machines have their software built in at the factory, etched on what is known as a read-only memory chip, or ROM. But battery-run ROMs are expensive, severely limited in capacity and in short supply.

As a result, current models usually do one thing well, but no more. Radio Shack's Model 100, for example, is a passable word processor but cannot manipulate numbers in an electronic spreadsheet. Computer Technologies' \$1,200 Workstation, on the other hand, has a 16-line spreadsheet, but extremely limited word processing.

Some makers are already moving to solve the problem. Sharp, for example, has had good initial success with its \$2,000 PC-5000, which includes a "bubble memory" that stores up to 128,000 characters of information. The Japanese machine has a flip-up, eight-line video screen that is significantly easier to read than most. For an extra \$750, it comes with a modem for sending data over a telephone line and a built-in printer.

The reason I haven't bought one is that the screens are still unreadable," said Esther Dyson, editor of Release 1.0, a computer industry newsletter, voicing a familiar complaint. "Anything with a full-size screen and keyboard is not going to fit in your pocket. It's a fundamental problem."

For the computer industry, it is also a new problem. The first "portables" were 30-pound (13.5-kilogram) machines like the Osborne, made by the failed Osborne Computer Corp. Since then they have evolved into more sophisticated models, like Kaypro's line and Compaq's machines, which are compatible with the popular IBM desktop models. But they have gotten no lighter, and in the industry they are generally known as "luggages."

Their great advantage is that

they sacrifice very little. Their screens, while small, are easy to read, their keyboards are full size and most models run standard software because they include a disk drive.

But the glory days of the luggages are over. Two weeks ago, to no one's surprise, IBM started shipping a portable of its own—which many industry observers only half in jest call a "Compaq lookalike." With IBM bringing its marketing power to a niche that it has until now ignored, companies like Compaq are scrambling to bring out new products, most likely laptop models, that will sustain their momentum.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epsilon laptop model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Galvan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Galvan laptop last fall, he announced a successor model, with a 16-line display.

The reason I haven't bought one is that the screens are still unreadable," said Esther Dyson, editor of Release 1.0, a computer industry newsletter, voicing a familiar complaint. "Anything with a full-size screen and keyboard is not going to fit in your pocket. It's a fundamental problem."

For the computer industry, it is also a new problem. The first "portables" were 30-pound (13.5-kilogram) machines like the Osborne, made by the failed Osborne Computer Corp. Since then they have evolved into more sophisticated models, like Kaypro's line and Compaq's machines, which are compatible with the popular IBM desktop models. But they have gotten no lighter, and in the industry they are generally known as "luggages."

Their great advantage is that

they sacrifice very little. Their screens, while small, are easy to read, their keyboards are full size and most models run standard software because they include a disk drive.

But the glory days of the luggages are over. Two weeks ago, to no one's surprise, IBM started shipping a portable of its own—which many industry observers only half in jest call a "Compaq lookalike." With IBM bringing its marketing power to a niche that it has until now ignored, companies like Compaq are scrambling to bring out new products, most likely laptop models, that will sustain their momentum.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epsilon laptop model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Galvan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Galvan laptop last fall, he announced a successor model, with a 16-line display.

The reason I haven't bought one is that the screens are still unreadable," said Esther Dyson, editor of Release 1.0, a computer industry newsletter, voicing a familiar complaint. "Anything with a full-size screen and keyboard is not going to fit in your pocket. It's a fundamental problem."

For the computer industry, it is also a new problem. The first "portables" were 30-pound (13.5-kilogram) machines like the Osborne, made by the failed Osborne Computer Corp. Since then they have evolved into more sophisticated models, like Kaypro's line and Compaq's machines, which are compatible with the popular IBM desktop models. But they have gotten no lighter, and in the industry they are generally known as "luggages."

Their great advantage is that

they sacrifice very little. Their screens, while small, are easy to read, their keyboards are full size and most models run standard software because they include a disk drive.

But the glory days of the luggages are over. Two weeks ago, to no one's surprise, IBM started shipping a portable of its own—which many industry observers only half in jest call a "Compaq lookalike." With IBM bringing its marketing power to a niche that it has until now ignored, companies like Compaq are scrambling to bring out new products, most likely laptop models, that will sustain their momentum.

The first problem is screen size and clarity. Radio Shack and Nippon Electric, for example, have begun to encounter consumer resistance because their 8-line, 40-character-wide liquid crystal display is small and hard to read. "It is something people are really sensitive about," said Jeffrey Goldberg, manager of Washington Computer Services in New York, which dropped the Epsilon laptop model "because no one wanted to buy something they couldn't see."

Manny Fernandez, president of Galvan Computer Corp. of Camp-

bell, California, apparently came to the same conclusion. Before he shipped his first Galvan laptop last fall, he announced

Joblessness Rises
2.7% in France

Reuters

PARIS — Unemployment in France rose 2.7 percent in February to 2.19 million, seasonally adjusted, and was 8.6 percent higher than in February last year, the Labor Ministry said Friday. Unadjusted unemployment in February rose 0.3 percent, up 8.6 percent from last year, it said.

Meanwhile, the National Statistics Institute said that industrial production rose 0.8 percent in January, according to adjusted provisional figures, after a 0.8 percent fall in December. The production index, base 1970 and excluding buildings and public works, was provisionally set at 132, up from 131 in December, and at the same level as in November.

In the year to January, industrial production rose 3.1 percent, the same as in the year to December 1983, it said.

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Within days, the financial secrets of U.S. News & World Report Inc. will be sent by Morgan Stanley & Co. to several prospective buyers. Bidding for the employee-owned company and weekly news magazine will then begin.

Beyond the potential profits that a new owner can hope to coax out of the company's three main sources of revenue — the magazine, real estate holdings in downtown Washington and a graphics subsidiary — bidders will be seeking a rare chance to own one of the major editorial voices in the United States.

"It's glamour," said James B. Kobak, a consultant who specializes in magazine appraisals. This "glamour factor" could add \$20 million to the purchase price, he said. Others have estimated that this factor could add as much as \$100 million to the value.

When the expected glamour premium is included, some analysts speculate that U.S. News & World Report could bring \$350 million or more. But such estimates are difficult to justify, and the final purchase price could well be half that much.

Neither Morgan Stanley, which is conducting the sale, nor James H. McMillen, president of the magazine, will say what information is in the package that will be sent to prospective bidders. They also will not disclose how many bidders there are or say how or when the winning bidder will be selected.

The bidding is expected to be conducted in two stages, with enough information available in the first round to establish a bidding floor and to weed out those who are not serious. In the second round, qualified bidders would be furnished full financial data and invited to make final offers.

Although U.S. News has received numerous purchase offers over the years, it has never been for sale. In mid-December, however, an unidentified bidder rocked the company by making an offer much higher than its recently appraised value.

The company's stock, valued by American Appraisal of Milwaukee this year at \$325 a share, had dramatically increased in value since 1980, when it was estimated to be \$152 a share.

Employer own 50,000 shares, and another 12,500 shares are held through a bonus plan. Although U.S. News will not say how many shares of stock exist, its value — based on the appraised stock price — is thought to be about \$39 million.

Most major U.S. publishing companies have been rumored to be potential bidders. Two of those, The New York Times Co. and News Corp., publishers of The New York Post, have said they are not interested in bidding. But Gannett Co., a major media company that publishes the newspaper USA

Today, disclosed recently that it was interested in acquiring U.S. News.

U.S. News's assets are principally its magazine operation, its 50-percent ownership of a joint real estate venture with Boston Properties, and Publishers Services International, a typesetting company.

According to Mr. Kobak, the magazine part of the package is worth about \$100 million.

"U.S. News is a mature magazine," he said. "Its circulation and advertising are fairly steady. Normally, it would be worth 12 to 14 times its after-tax earnings, which I estimate to be about \$7.5 million."

The company does not release financial data, but it said recently that 1983 revenues were less than \$150 million and that it expects just over \$160 million in revenues for 1984. Mr. Kobak's estimates are based on revenues of \$130 million. But last year's earnings may not be a critical consideration, analysts say.

"What's important is what the

magazine can earn during the next five years," said John Reidy, media analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "The buyer will expect to increase earnings by cutting costs or adding circulation and advertising."

Data from the Publishers Information Bureau show that the magazine's advertising revenue grew from \$83.8 million in 1982 to \$93.9 million last year, ranking it 13th among all magazines. With ad revenues of \$298.6 million, it is ranked No. 1 while Newsweek, at \$218.7 million, is ranked third behind TV Guide.

With 2.1 million subscribers in December, U.S. News also lags behind the other two news weeklies in paid circulation. According to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, Newsweek's circulation in December stood at 3 million and Time's at 4.6 million.

The company's real estate has fueled much of the speculation about the company's value. Over many years, Mr. Lawrence pur-

chased nearly four acres (1.6 hectares) surrounding the magazine's building in what is now a fashionable part of Washington between the White House and Georgetown.

In 1981, U.S. News and Boston Properties announced that they were equal partners in a joint venture. The plan calls for construction of a new 160,000-square-foot (14,400-square-meter) headquarters building for the magazine, a 233-suite luxury hotel and a hotel annex with more rooms, a 300,000-square-foot office building and two residential complexes totaling 200,000 square feet.

U.S. News put up the land, and Boston Properties agreed to do the developing.

Since then, only the headquarters building has been completed, although an agreement has been signed to begin construction this spring on the hotel.

U.S. News is selling its interest in the project, but real estate experts in Washington stress that the pro-

ject's value is not the same as its \$200-million projected cost. Buyers will be buying half of the project's equity, which is the value of the property and headquarters building less the debt.

According to Philip R. Carr, a Washington real-estate analyst, land in the area owned by the joint venture might be worth \$250 or more a square foot. That would indicate a value for the raw land between \$35 million and \$45 million.

Publishers Services International, which U.S. News executives say will generate \$18 million to \$20 million in sales this year, is valued at \$5 million to \$8 million, according to Barry R. Rosenberg, sales manager in electronic graphics for R.R. Donnelley & Sons, a competing company.

Founded by David Lawrence in 1973 as a national daily newspaper called United States Daily, the publication had been transformed by World War II into a weekly magazine, United States News.

Friday's
AMEX
ClosingVol. of 4 p.m. 7,800,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 4,970,000Tables include the nonfutures prices
Up to the Closings on Wall StreetAMEX
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

AMEX
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Quot. Chg.

ART BUCHWALD

Cratchit Buys a House: The Ghost Of Loans Past

WASHINGTON — "Mr. Scrooge, thank you for appearing in front of the committee in regard to the confirmation of Her Majesty's minister of justice. We would like you to clear up some questions, please. When did you first get to know the nominee?"

"I never really did know the nominee personally, though I became a big admirer of him after he said there were no hungry people in England."

" Didn't you buy his house in Devonshire?"

"No, my employee Bob Cratchit bought his house in Devonshire."

"How did that come about?"

"Well, to the best of my recollection, someone in the prime minister's office contacted me and said the nominee had a house for sale in Devonshire and asked if I wanted to buy it. The home had been on the market for 20 months, and the minister of justice had already bought a house in Piccadilly. He was carrying two heavy mortgages, which was quite a burden, although the Marley Savings and Loan people were not pressing him for the money."

" Didn't that strike you as strange?"

"Not really. Banks never like to press someone who works that closely with the prime minister."

"So tell us what transpired, Mr. Scrooge."

"I didn't want the house myself, so I arranged for Cratchit to purchase it."

"Did your employee Bob Cratchit have the money to buy the house in Devonshire?"

"No, my Lord, I loaned him £70,000 for a down payment and then arranged with the Marley Savings & Loan Company for a mortgage for Cratchit of £40,000 quid."

"At what interest?"

"I believe it was at 11 percent."

"Wasn't that a very low interest rate for a mortgage at that time?"

"Yes, my Lord, but I knew Cratchit had his heart set on the house. And I thought this would be a nice way to make up to him for what I had done to him in Christmases past."

chit had his heart set on the house, and I thought this would be a nice way to make up to him for what I had done to him in Christmases past.

"So moved in, Mr. Scrooge. Cratchit moved in the Devonshire house."

"No, he sold it nine months later at a loss."

"Why did he sell it?"

"I'm not sure. I believe Mrs. Cratchit didn't like the kitchen."

"When Cratchit sold the house at a loss after you went to all the trouble of loaning him the down payment, and arranging a very favorable mortgage, didn't you become very angry?"

"No, Bob's a very good employee and I value his services highly. If he wanted to sell the house at a loss that was his business."

"What about the £70,000 you advanced Cratchit as a down payment?"

"I forgave the loan."

"Mr. Scrooge, our records show that you are a man not known to throw money away. Why would you forgive a £70,000 loan to a lowly employee?"

"The information you have on my frugality is not correct. Over the years I have become the victim of a bad press. The reason I forgave the loan was Cratchit has a crippled son, Tiny Tim, and the burden of paying it back would only have added to his worries."

"It's very strange you would go to all this trouble to bail out someone in the prime minister's office who you didn't even know. Did your appointment as Her Majesty's undersecretary of commerce have anything to do with your intervention in buying the minister of justice nominee's house?"

"Ironically, pop music was the anthem of integration and the conscience of the country in the '60s. But now, the racial divisions in U.S. music run deeper than in film and television. They tend to cast a careful representation of blacks and other minorities."

"How great is the racial division in pop music today? That's easily ascertained. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream.

"This racial division is hardly unprecedented. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream.

"But Berry and Little Richard had hits, too; whites knew their music to a degree that they don't know the work of George Clinton today, not to speak of such streetwise, vanguard performers and producers as Grandmaster Flash and Afrika Bambaataa. By '60s, with the rise of Motown and soul, everyone in the United States who cared about pop music at all, routinely knew the latest black hits; it was the minimal sign of hipness. There was still legitimate cause for complaint, that inferior whites got richer faster than comparable or superior blacks. But optimists had real evidence for their hope that racial inequities in pop music were fading.

"Today, both black and white

pop share a heavy dance beat and soul-injected, blues-based vocal styles. But while black music has tended to settle into sometimes cliché-ridden "funk" or extended dance instrumental, white bands have developed a dinked kind of "techno-pop," or dance music based on synthesizers and electronic effects.

The main chart includes sales

blacks as well as whites; it counts everybody, but by numbers and economic advantage, whites obviously dominate. There are only two black artists in the mainstream top 10 — Jackson at No. 1 and Lionel Richie at No. 4. And except for Culture Club at No. 13, the other top seven mainstream LPs simply aren't on the black chart, which includes 75 entries.

It might also be remarked that the biggest black star on the mainsteam chart, Jackson, and the biggest white star on the black chart, Boy George of Culture Club, are both visually ambiguous, floating serenely or self-amusedly above normal racial and sexual stereotypes, appealing to never-never-land teen-age fantasies of disembodied love.

This racial division is hardly unprecedented. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream.

But Berry and Little Richard had hits, too; whites knew their music to a degree that they don't know the work of George Clinton today, not to speak of such streetwise, vanguard performers and producers as Grandmaster Flash and Afrika Bambaataa. By '60s, with the rise of Motown and soul, everyone in the United States who cared about pop music at all, routinely knew the latest black hits; it was the minimal sign of hipness. There was still legitimate cause for complaint, that inferior whites got richer faster than comparable or superior blacks. But optimists had real evidence for their hope that racial inequities in pop music were fading.

Today, both black and white

pop share a heavy dance beat and soul-injected, blues-based vocal styles. But while black music has tended to settle into sometimes cliché-ridden "funk" or extended dance instrumental, white bands have developed a dinked kind of "techno-pop," or dance music based on synthesizers and electronic effects.

But Berry and Little Richard had hits, too; whites knew their music to a degree that they don't know the work of George Clinton today, not to speak of such streetwise, vanguard performers and producers as Grandmaster Flash and Afrika Bambaataa. By '60s, with the rise of Motown and soul, everyone in the United States who cared about pop music at all, routinely knew the latest black hits; it was the minimal sign of hipness. There was still legitimate cause for complaint, that inferior whites got richer faster than comparable or superior blacks. But optimists had real evidence for their hope that racial inequities in pop music were fading.

Today, both black and white

pop share a heavy dance beat and soul-injected, blues-based vocal styles. But while black music has tended to settle into sometimes cliché-ridden "funk" or extended dance instrumental, white bands have developed a dinked kind of "techno-pop," or dance music based on synthesizers and electronic effects.

The main chart includes sales

blacks as well as whites; it counts everybody, but by numbers and economic advantage, whites obviously dominate. There are only two black artists in the mainstream top 10 — Jackson at No. 1 and Lionel Richie at No. 4. And except for Culture Club at No. 13, the other top seven mainstream LPs simply aren't on the black chart, which includes 75 entries.

It might also be remarked that the biggest black star on the mainsteam chart, Jackson, and the biggest white star on the black chart, Boy George of Culture Club, are both visually ambiguous, floating serenely or self-amusedly above normal racial and sexual stereotypes, appealing to never-never-land teen-age fantasies of disembodied love.

This racial division is hardly unprecedented. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream.

But Berry and Little Richard had hits, too; whites knew their music to a degree that they don't know the work of George Clinton today, not to speak of such streetwise, vanguard performers and producers as Grandmaster Flash and Afrika Bambaataa. By '60s, with the rise of Motown and soul, everyone in the United States who cared about pop music at all, routinely knew the latest black hits; it was the minimal sign of hipness. There was still legitimate cause for complaint, that inferior whites got richer faster than comparable or superior blacks. But optimists had real evidence for their hope that racial inequities in pop music were fading.

Today, both black and white

pop share a heavy dance beat and soul-injected, blues-based vocal styles. But while black music has tended to settle into sometimes cliché-ridden "funk" or extended dance instrumental, white bands have developed a dinked kind of "techno-pop," or dance music based on synthesizers and electronic effects.

The main chart includes sales



Buchwald

Racial Divisions Run Deep in U.S. Popular Music

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sight of Michael Jackson shyly cradling his eight Grammy awards like so many Christmas toys might seem to allay forever the suspicion that blacks aren't properly compensated for their contributions to American popular music. Jackson's eight prizes were more by two than anybody had ever won at a Grammy ceremony. His latest album, "Thriller," may sell 35 million "units," a unit being a record, cassette or compact disk. When it reached 25 million a few weeks ago, it became the biggest-selling record of all time.

Yet while black music has been

and remains the primary inspiration for the Anglo-American rock style, the vast majority of the most famous, most handsomely rewarded pop stars are white. The pop-music business, and hence the listening habits of most of pop's audience, are more strictly segregated today than they were 10 or 20 years ago, when black music was a commonplace on U.S. top-10 sales charts and top-40 radio playlists. For a variety of reasons, all of them logical in a short-run business sense but questionable in a long-run artistic, social, and even financial sense, pop music today has become a deeply divided art form.

None of this is to suggest a conspiracy motivated by conscious racial hostility; most white record and radio executives would still profess a personal commitment to integration and tolerance.

Ironically, pop music was the anthem of integration and the conscience of the country in the '60s. But now, the racial divisions in U.S. music run deeper than in film and television. They tend to cast a careful representation of blacks and other minorities.

How great is the racial division in pop music today? That's easily ascertained. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream.

This racial division is hardly unprecedented. It was Elvis Presley (preceded by the equally white, blander Bill Haley) who successfully brought rock 'n' roll into the commercial mainstream.

But Berry and Little Richard had hits, too; whites knew their music to a degree that they don't know the work of George Clinton today, not to speak of such streetwise, vanguard performers and producers as Grandmaster Flash and Afrika Bambaataa. By '60s, with the rise of Motown and soul, everyone in the United States who cared about pop music at all, routinely knew the latest black hits; it was the minimal sign of hipness. There was still legitimate cause for complaint, that inferior whites got richer faster than comparable or superior blacks. But optimists had real evidence for their hope that racial inequities in pop music were fading.

Today, both black and white

pop share a heavy dance beat and soul-injected, blues-based vocal styles. But while black music has tended to settle into sometimes cliché-ridden "funk" or extended dance instrumental, white bands have developed a dinked kind of "techno-pop," or dance music based on synthesizers and electronic effects.

The main chart includes sales



Michael Jackson's success is an exception.

Underlying both sides, however — perhaps the basic trend in pop music today — is the steady dissolution of the classically derived song form of Tin Pan Alley, rock and even the blues in favor of extended, rhythmically charged instrumental jams with chanted vocal refrains. This style has its roots in African music and 19th-century New Orleans communal drum sessions, and it lives on today in the most challenging black pop music.

But for white audiences, it lives on mainly in adulterated form.

No. 10 on the mainstream chart, for instance, is Duran Duran, one of a number of fashionable British bands that purvey a slicked-up, techno-pop version of funk. Even an admired American art-rock band like Talking Heads, for all the originality of style it brings to this genre, is still recycling black funk for white ears.

What happened, to sour the widespread impression of '60s community on the radio and in the record stores? Ultimately, of course, what happened was the shift to more conservative lifestyles and art forms in the country as a whole. But two specific developments within the pop-music business itself encouraged racial separation in the music. They were the fashion for "demographics" in the '70s and the video revolution of the '80s.

"Demographics" is the "science" whereby an advertiser, radio station, programmer, magazine publisher or movie producer attempts to target his product to a specific audience, which will then presumably be more receptive to one, unadulterated kind of artistic or advertising message. In radio, that meant the break-up of the old, multi-purpose top-40 rock programming into the multitude of special formats we have today — top 100, urban contemporary (i.e., black), adult contemporary, album-oriented rock, middle-of-the-road, etc.

The existence of separate sales charts in Billboard and other music trade publications is part of the same process. On this rationale, black music could be effectively banished to black stations, with white stations left free to play music by whites.

Then, in the '80s, came video primarily in the form of Warner Communications' Music Television, a cable outlet that plays mostly "rock," meaning white, video shorts. This de facto segregation has occasioned vocal protests from the rock press. In response, MTV officials have denied the charge, or argued that black music wasn't really rock but something else, or suggested that black videos weren't as good as white videos, or pointed to that old favorite, demographics, to justify their exclusivity.

But a look at the MTV playlist in that same March 17 Billboard tells the story. On MTV's "heavy rotation," meaning the most played and played most often at optimum times, there are 21 songs listed, not one of them black.

Video's new emphasis on rock visuals seems to have reinforced the racially divisive tendencies of the music business as a whole. Since white funk and black funk can sound very much alike, a black band had a better chance of getting exposure when it was only heard, not seen.

It may not even get the opportunity to be seen. Because of demographics and MTV's exclusivity, black bands find it difficult to obtain a comparable level of record-company financing for their videos. Such financing is crucial in a competitive climate that demands increasingly lavish and expensive video productions.

It is possible to contend that all this represents no great harm. Music in all kinds is available on radio today, perhaps more than ever, with both AM and FM and the rise of National Public Radio and lively college stations.

The trouble is, only the professionals and the aficionados can be expected to ferret out those influences directly. The vast majority of the populace sinks back in upon itself, lazily content with its own traditions and only vaguely aware of more vital, unfamiliar, challenging music just a few notches away on the dial. This applies to blacks as well, who may be missing out on exposure to challenging forms of white music they now don't hear often enough.

PEOPLE

Getting Lost No Barrier To Dogged Race Winner

Dean Osmer, who got lost three times on the trail, mustered across the finish line in Nome, Alaska, to cheer and sirens Friday to win the 1,049-mile (1,680-kilometer) Iditarod dogged race and its \$24,000 first prize. The 36-year-old commercial fisherman posed a time of 12 days, 15 hours, 7 minutes and 33 seconds, Osmer, whose dog Iditarod finished second.

Adding yet more honors to those garnered since the release of his "Thriller" album, Michael Jackson was named all-around male entertainer of the year in the 10th annual People's Choice awards. Jackson also won the favorite music video award for the 14-minute, \$1.2-million "Thriller" film. Barbra Streisand and Barbara Mandrell shared all-around female entertainer honors. The awards are based on a Gallup Poll survey in which members of the general public are asked their opinions on television, movies and music. Bert Reynolds collected his eighth People's Choice award, sharing favorite motion picture actor with Clint Eastwood, who earned his second award.

Meryl Streep was named favorite motion picture actress. Tom Selleck favorite male TV performer and Linda Evans favorite female TV performer. Tom Selleck and Linda Evans earned favorite young motion picture performers.

The Greek shipping heiress Christina Onassis, 33, will marry for the fourth time Saturday, repeating vows with the French businessman Thierry Rousset, 31. Rousset's office said the couple, friends for 12 years, will marry first in a civil ceremony in Paris. A religious ceremony will be held later at a Greek Orthodox Church, followed by a gala dinner at Maxim's restaurant. The marriage is Rousset's first. The bride's previous husbands were Alexander Andreadis, of a Greek shipping family, the California realtor Joseph Bolker, and the Soviet bureaucrat Sergei Kanavou. All the brief marriages ended in divorce.

AUTOS SHIPPING

AUTOS TAX FREE

HOW TO IMPORT A EUROPEAN CAR INTO THE U.S.

This detailed document, initially written for American car dealers, contains step-by-step instructions for bringing a car into the U.S. It includes DOT/EEC conversion tables, custom clearance, import license, shipping documents, and more.

EUROPEAN AUTO BROKERS
PO Box 24024/24346, Te: 760/681-1100, Fax: 760/681-2146.

600-581 (347 abroad) Bens. POA

500 SEC (Deyhana Corp.) POA

Excl. Steel: Mercedes, Ferrari, etc.

Special Coachbuilding available

Phone: 760/681-2146.

G.T. VEHICLE EXPORT LTD.

London (01) 493-4218, (01) 783-0000.

Telephone: 760/681-2146.

<p